NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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THE 'SMALL MINORITY' THREATENS U.S. PEACE

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
Young Air Hero Counsels Calmness in Nation's Preparedness

WAR MAKING GROUP REPLIES BY CALLING LINDBERGH A 'NAZI'

IN BREAKING HIS public silence for the third time since the outbreak of the war in Europe, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh did his country a great service.

The popular New York-to-Paris "lone eagle" pioneer, spoke with calmness and reason in a nation noisy with hysteria. He spoke with firmness and authority in an atmosphere of wild rumor and speculation. He spoke with truth in calling for an end to insane "chatter of calamity and invasion." But, most of all, *he built a back fire against those bent upon bringing war to America*. The best proof that "he has something" was the chorus of derision which arose from the war-promoting propagandists who called him a Nazi.

"The only reason we are in danger of becoming involved in this war is because there are powerful elements in America who desire us to take part," said Col. Lindbergh, and bluntly added: "They represent a small minority of the American people, but they control much of the machinery of influence and propaganda. They seize every opportunity to push us closer to the edge."

Col. Lindbergh did not name those in this narrow, war-breeding *clique*. He need not: they have named themselves by their actions, and their attempts to tie our destinies with those of certain foreign nations at war.

"We are in danger of war today, not because European peoples have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of America, but because American people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of Europe," the flying colonel warned.

These are dangerous times; but the danger to us is not so much the terrible holocaust of war abroad *as what is going on here, at home!*

As Col. Lindbergh says: "It is time for the underlying character of this country to rise and assert itself, to strike down these elements of personal profit and foreign interest. This underlying character of America is our true defense."

The response on the part of the man in the street to Col. Lindbergh's calmness and reason is heartening assurance that Americans are ready to listen to reason and to rally to sound leadership. It is too bad that Col. Lindbergh is not a politician: he might even be President of the United States.

If the Republican Party were to nominate a young man like Lindbergh at its forthcoming convention, public disapproval of professional politicians might have a chance to express itself. This young American talks the language of America; he is an honest neutral who does not draw the lightning of any of the belligerents.

Our present Administration, for example, is on record as antagonistic to Germany; by every means short of war we have pledged our assistance to one set of belligerents, and thereby attracted the disfavor of their foes.

—*Harris & Ewing*

WAR CONQUERS DIPLOMACY
(A Chronology)

★

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE
By Louis B. Ward

★

THE SCANDINAVIAN ADVENTURE
By Dr. J. S. Barnes

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DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Critics need look for no "fifth column" hysteria in SOCIAL JUSTICE. We have only four columns to the page; and many readers believe that the best pages in the magazine have but three.

Dictator Poor Defense Against Totalitarians

MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON, who at various times has insisted that our national destiny is tied up with the Allied cause, is impelled by recent European events to suggest that President Roosevelt be maintained in office for a third term, with a coalition Cabinet, without opposition from the Republican Party.

"We agree with Miss Thompson that the Allied outlook may be dark at the moment," comments Mr. Paul Block, publisher of the Block newspapers, "but we certainly do not agree that we should scrap our traditions because there is some fear that the Nazis may win. On the contrary, we believe this is all the more reason why we should do nothing in this country to encourage dictatorship. The reply to totalitarianism is more and not less democracy.

" . . . ***There is another task, just as vital to our national safety as aid to the Allies, and that is domestic recovery.*** It is this which Mr. Roosevelt has shown himself unable to achieve."

Commenting on the conditions in Finnish mills and factories, encountered by the invading Russians, the Soviet paper *Pravda* remarks, "It looks as if a barbaric horde had been active there." As a contemporary comments: "*Pravda* should know!"

U. S. Must Stay Out or Go All the Way

"FROM the beginning of the war, it has been a misnomer to say that this country was neutral," writes Robert L. Norton in the *Boston Post*. "Practically every poll has shown that the country is about 99 per cent for the Allies, but also 95 per cent for staying out of war. It would be fairer to say that the country is non-belligerent . . .

"The question is not concerned with the degree of the President's neutrality . . . The important thing is the determination of just where Mr. Roosevelt's non-belligerency begins and ends. There is such a thing as gradually conditioning the public mind for war and it is a mounting process.

"Of course there will never be another expeditionary force, but we might put our Navy and Air forces at the disposition of the Allies and lend them all our economic resources, forgetting the billions of the last war and repeating the experience. . . .

"If this country went to war it would be no half-way measure," continues the Boston writer. "All our resources of lives and treasure would be thrown into the effort and it would be necessary to regimentate our population on the totalitarian pattern."

Osservatore Romano

THIS SEMI-OFFICIAL publication, printed in Vatican City, recently warned its readers of the danger of "fifth columnism."

Its editor saw fit to mention particularly Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Roumania.

At least ten years ago "fifth columnism" was active in these United States. Its presence and ramifications in our schools, factories and halls of government were pointed out in a series of broadcasts made by Father Coughlin in 1930 and later printed in his book, *"Christ or the Red Serpent."*

At that time one was esteemed to be a radical, if not a trouble-maker, to mention such things.

Incidentally, it is highly regrettable that certain public officials have seen fit to impede the circulation of *Osservatore Romano*. After all, there should be such a thing as free press and free speech. Nevertheless, we are living in days when sincere but imprudent men see fit to tamper with the rights associated with the freedom of expression. To what depths interference with the press and pulpit will descend in America is not known. America, however, will be totalitarianized speedily if this right and others are curtailed.

From Moscow

A UNITED PRESS dispatch from Moscow, dated May 11, 1940, says: "Half the population of the Soviet Union now have no religious affiliations and three million Russians are militant atheists, Emilyan Yaroslavsky, president of the Militant Godless, announced on the society's fifteenth anniversary. Yaroslavsky urged intensified propaganda to convert the entire population to atheism."

Information of this kind, which is by no means news, forms the substance of the determined opposition of religious Americans to Communism and all its works and pomps, in all its types and shapes, under all its masks and disguises. Militant atheism is the well-spring of Communistic activity. It continues to be the inspiration of many who, by reason of European events, have disavowed political Sovietism.

To decry political Communism is to beat a dead dog. But to consider the militant atheism, of which Sovietism is but the political expression, as defunct, would be the gravest of errors. It is the virus of infection in the body politic which remains long after the political symptoms have abated. Our nation must be on guard against this insidious disease even though political Sovietism be a pestilence against which we shield ourselves by political quarantine.

Detroit and Michigan friends of Father Coughlin will sponsor their third annual card party and dance at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Friday evening, June 7. Proceeds will go to the Shrine of the Little Flower. Father Coughlin will address the guests as is his custom.

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HELLO FOLKS:

No, this isn't Pal this week sayin' happy June 3rd t'y. This is his brother Pete. I'm takin' over 'n letin' him have a rest. Ennyway, I think he's been writin' t'y' long enuf —y' must've been awful tired uv his chatter, but too p'lite t' say so. So I'll try t' do even better'n he did at tellin' y' 'bout what goes on here at Royal Oak.

* * *

Well, th' first thing I think y' otta know is that I live with my master 'n mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin, 'n I have even a nicer yard 'n house than Pal has. I've got jus' loads uv flowers 'n bushes 'n trees 'n a swell place t' hide bones 'n a great big fence that keeps me inside where I won't get hurt, like I did last year—th' time I was run over—I guess my brother Pal tol' y' all 'bout that. My place reely is th' nuts.

I did a littul damage t' it, though, one day las' week. Pal was down visutin' me 'n as ushual—I'm ashamed t' say it, too—we got inta a brutherly skrap. We tussuled in wresuled 'n nipped at each other kinda playfullike at first, but all uv a sudden I got a good man-sized bite from Pal 'n then I went t' it. I don't wanna brag, but I won— 'n that's one reason, too, why, Pal is on a vakashun. Th' chance t' talk with you fine peepul went t' th' winner.

* * *

Fr. Coughlin's Sneeze Calls for Doctor

Pal's Boss had a funny 'sperience one day las' week. He sneezed. Now, that isn't ushully ennything t' write home 'bout, so t' speak. But, let me tell y'—his sneezin' is somethin' diffrunt from th' ordinary. Well, this sneeze was a whopper—I happun t' know, 'cause I was there. I'd gone up with Mr. Coughlin t' see th' Shrine 'n t' look things over a bit, 'n we were in th' rektry where Pal's Boss was diskussin' world affairs with two uv his sekrataries 'n Pal 'n I were in our corner havin' a snooze when all uv a sudden THAT AWFUL SOUND came out uv 'im. Well, Pal 'n I jumped outa our skins almost, we were that skared. I though maybe th' end had come f'r all uv us, when I notuced that he was all dubbled up 'n seemed t' be in awful pain.

Well, I've heard him sneeze before when he was down visutin' his mother, 'n I've seen him burst his collar right open—in fakt, I've offun thought uv givin' him one uv my own 'til he could get some made up speshul. I thought maybe a dog collar'd do 'til he could get somethin' like a horse collar—that's what it looks 's'if he's comin' to—but this sneeze was th' daddy uv 'em all, 'cause he seemed t' brake somethin' in his side.

Well, th' girls called a doktur in spite uv his not wantin' one, 'n when he came he slapped some wide 'hesive tape where it hurt 'n said he guessed he'd torn a mussul lose from his ribs.

We were all releeved that it wasn't somethin' worse, but Father Charles —that's what his mother calls him— still had things t' worry 'bout. All he could think uv 'n all he could talk uv when he visuted his mother was how that tape was gonna hurt when it hadda come off. He'd keep askin' his mother if she knew uv ennything that would make it easier, but she couldn't give him much hope. He said he guessed he'd hafta die with it on, 'cause he'd never stan' t' have it ripped off. Nosirree; Well, I could feel f'r him, havin' had a littul trouble that way myself once, but he didn't get enny simputhy frum ennyone else.

Well, th' day came when he couldn't stan' th' itchin,' so he decided t' have th' ol' thing over'n done with. So down t' th' doktur's office he went. He said th' doctur made him get down on all fours 'n with one yank from th' doctur 'n one yelp from himself, th' tape was off.

His mother was awful glad it all happened, cause she'd been wantin' him t' have a check-up f'r a long time 'n he never would go. So while he was at th' office he thought he might's well have a 'samination. He tol' his mother he was ordered out uv th 'office 'cause th' doktur said he had sick peepul t' look at—he didn't have enny time t' waste on such helthy spesimans as he is Th' doktur said he never saw a pair uv lungs 'r a set uv ribs like his.

He's feelin' fine now. 'Course, when he's 'round his mother he puts on a littul act, I think, fishin' f'r a bit uv pettin' 'n simpathy. I know all 'bout that, too, 'cause I did th' same thing myself. Mrs. Coughlin's heart jus' melts when she thinks y're sufferin' 'n she gives y' all kindsa extrys.

* * *

How About That Subscription?

Well, I guess I'd better get along now. I'm gettin' t' be's long-winded as my brother—guess it runs in th' family.

But 'fore I say goodbye, c'n I menshun th' fakt that some subskripshuns t' SOCIAL JUSTICE right now'd be a big help t' a young fella like myself jus' startin' out in life?

Hope I see y' next week, folks. 'Bye.

Pete.

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A PAGE OF COMMENT

Emergency

IN THE NAME of emergency the British House of Commons and His Imperial Majesty, King George VI, passed and signed within 165 minutes a bill transforming Britain's Government into a virtual dictatorship.

This British totalitarianism, according to the *Detroit Free Press*, May 23, 1940, confers the following powers upon the dictatorial Government:

"1. Complete Government control of persons and property, 'not just some persons or some particular class, but all persons, rich or poor, men or women.'

"2. That the Minister of Labor may direct any person to perform any service required.

"3. That the Minister of Labor may prescribe terms of remuneration, hours of labor and conditions of service.

"4. That there will be power to inspect premises and require employers to produce their books. ('The object is to mobilize the effective resources of the nation for whatever task may come upon us.')

"5. 'Some establishments may be controlled altogether right away; others may be controlled later. They will in effect be working on Government account with wages and profits under Government control.'

"6. Immediate control of munitions.

"7. Excess profits taxed at the rate of 100 per cent.

"8. 'Other establishments may be ordered to carry on' even at a loss, in which event 'they must have adequate remuneration.'

"9. 'There may be cases where firms will have to close down and there may perhaps be destruction of property here and there,' with remuneration to be determined."

The liberties won over a period of a thousand years have been cashiered. Will they ever be surrendered by those who now hold them? My estimate is that there will be no surrender within our life time.

As a rule, wars—particularly, modern wars—destroy freedom. Win, lose or draw, the English people will be worse off following the war than they were before it. And do not forget that a totalitarian form of government does not exclude freedom for the clergy, for the hierarchy, for the press or the pulpit.

Did somebody say that this was a "holy war"?

It is reported that, following the Bournemouth Labor convention of May 17th, certain powerful labor leaders demanded the inclusion of Messrs. Attlee and Greenwood in the British Cabinet, and acceptance of radical views relative to freedom, property and other liberties.

If America becomes engaged in war, there is no doubt that a form of totalitarianism will be established here.

Factories will operate on a 24-hour basis. Labor leaders will be laughed at in their demands. Strikes will be outlawed completely. Profits will be abolished. Property will be used as the government sees fit. The radio, the press and the pulpit either will applaud the barbarisms of totalitarianism or will be silenced. Madam Perkins, Harold Ickes, Harry Hopkins, Thomas Corcoran, together with the horde of radicals now in the employment of the Government, will tell you what to do, how to do it and when to do it—and you will like it, or else.

Possibly, the Radio Voice from Royal Oak was not so far astray when he warned the public of these things—the same public who kept repeating the *coue*-ism—***"It can't happen here."***

1917-1940

IN 1917, RUSSIA went totalitarian because there was an emergency: The people wanted food and redress from the politicians operating in the name of the Czar.

In 1940, England goes totalitarian because of an emergency. Of course, Hitlerism is the cause of this latest debacle in the British Isles.

In 1917, a human cry went up on all sides on the occasion of Karl Marx's success in Russia.

In 1940, the British *communique* announces that *"the English people are proud of their ability to sacrifice their liberty in the cause of freedom."*

That is abracadabra—meaningless language dished out by the propagandists for the consumption of the same poor English people whose leaders robbed them of their faith in the days of Henry VIII.

Now, their political hierarchy has robbed them of their liberties.

Bishop Duffy

DENOUNCING the armament speech of President Roosevelt as "the most fateful and perhaps the most tragic utterance ever made in the United States of America," the Most Rev. John A. Duffy, D.D., Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, pleaded with 500 members of the Buffalo postoffice staff on the occasion of their annual Communion breakfast to aid in "bringing back God."

The Catholic bishop declared that preparedness, such as President Roosevelt outlined, means the delivery of this nation to the totalitarian system and alignment with the brute force that is endeavoring to destroy the civilization of the world. Speaking directly after addresses by a Congressman from Pennsylvania and an assistant postmaster, who had evoked rounds of applause with ringing pleas for militant upholding of the *Monroe Doctrine*, the Bishop reduced his audience to silence as he presented an impassioned plea for the use of coercive force without arms.

"Just so soon as a million men are under arms in the United States then at that moment does America become a totalitarian state and no power of democracy can change it," the Bishop warned. "With this nation and the whole of industry geared to war we can never come back and disentangle force from our civilization and return once more to the ideals of democracy and a free people.

"Because of hysteria in Europe, because of the aims of imperialistic governments, we are told that we must change our basic ideals and align ourselves with brute force for the protection of our country—and, as far as our need goes—with the ambitions that seek the control of the world. Two hundred thousand men under arms—50,000 planes—that means militarism for ourselves and for our children and all the fine purposes, all the great democratic and pacific ideals for which we have worked for 160 years—the idea of liberty, of equality, and that this nation, under God, shall endure—are scattered to the four winds, and we have begotten tyranny and a totalitarian government!"

Failure

DURING THE PAST two weeks Great Britain has been making feverish overtures to Red Russia. She pleaded that the Soviet Union restrict her exports to Germany and accept British credit.

Credit, did I say?

However, Soviet Russia reminded Britain of her hostility during the Finnish war and recalled that it was Britain who was responsible for ousting Russia from the League of Nations, etc., etc.

Once more Britain's diplomacy received a cold shoulder north of the Arctic Circle.

France

THE GERMAN blitzkrieg has divided the English and French troops. According to report, the British are embarking for England from Ostend, Zeebrugge, Dunkirk, Calais and Dieppe.

The French consider it important to protect Paris.

The British consider it important to protect England.

From disturbances now rife in France, it is possible that a separate peace will be written between the French and the Germans. It is possible that Britain will stand by France the same as she stood by Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Belgium.

Royal Refugees

NOW THAT ENGLAND is subjected to an air blitzkrieg, the royal refugees from Europe will seek sanctuary in North America.

It is even reported that the Queen-Mother of England, together with the two young princesses, will take up temporary residence at Ottawa.

It is unfortunate, in this world of inequalities, that the royal mothers of the simple sons of toil, together with the royal princesses gowned in rags, cannot accompany the mother and daughters of King George. Imperialism and democracy—that is, false democracy—have built up a system of blue-bloodism, of better-than-thou-ism, to the disparagement of the humble mothers and daughters whose brothers and sons are cannon fodder for a blitzkrieg.

If one scrutinizes the Scriptures, he will read a parable about the good shepherd who does not flee when the wolf descends upon the sheep. He will read that the hireling does flee because he is a hireling.

And to think of it! The simple mothers and hungry princesses of the blitzkrieged soldiers did not vote for this war, did not want this war, did not incite the causes which started this war. If they are *strafed* as they walk the cobblestone highways of Belgium and France, seeking sanctuary in a country whose fields are bare and pantries are empty, they have the consolation of knowing that the mothers and daughters of the mighty sons and fathers, whose stupid diplomacy and wicked policies were the cause of war, are safe and sound.

Father Coughlin

OUR NEW YORK correspondent, writing to Father Coughlin, says: "Personally, I can't think what you would talk about if you were on the air now. The world is changing so fast that an opinion expressed today is liable to be a treasonable utterance tomorrow.

"I am not exaggerating when I say that in some circles in New York now it is practically treason against America to speak depreciatingly against the British Empire."

At this writing one of the leaders of the Christian Front in Great Britain has been thrown in jail on the charge of his being anti-Semitic.

America has not gone that far up to date. Who knows what will happen tomorrow?

However, the Social Justice units, encouraged to form by Father Coughlin, should bestir themselves.

If memory serves us correctly, Father Coughlin predicted in 1936 that a free presidential election in 1940 was an uncertainty.

Is it or isn't it?

The Bleachers

AN AMERICAN baseball park is a laboratory. In it one finds that the fans are divided in their support of the two contesting teams.

An American is unneutral by nature. He is "for" or "against," and has been educated that way, thanks a great deal to the bleachers.

While we are neutral in action relative to the war now raging in Europe—neutral in so far as we refrain from throwing pop bottles at one team or the other—it is unfortunate that we permit ourselves to take sides.

When will we learn to root for America?

When will we learn to cease supporting two foreign teams and begin pulling for our own which, in one sense, is in the cellar of a depression? The pennant of prosperity will not be unfurled over our Capitol if we keep on supporting the foreign teams

(Continued on Page 4)

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Comment

(Continued from Page 3)

In conclusion, may I quote for you George Washington's comment on bleacherites:

> "Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other."

' ' '

Pro-America

PRACTICALLY all Europe is at war. European citizens—Polish, Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian, Danish, Russian, German, Belgian, French, Balkan, Italian, Spanish, English, Turkish—reside in these United States. Naturally, their racial sentiments are divided because the melting pot failed to melt. Naturally, they are prospective "fifth columnists" for one side or the other of the belligerents.

When will we Americans become pro-American, forgetting race, abandoning foreign nationality and lighting a fire of patriotism under the pot which hitherto failed to melt?

Our fore-parents forsook Europe because of its inter-racial strife. They settled in this country to build a new nation and, if necessary, to fight against all European nations which endeavor to transform our concept of life.

Wars are to Europe what peace is to America.

Hate is to Europe what love is to America.

Let us be pro-American and anti every other nationality which attempts to trespass upon our concept of life. This includes Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia and Great Britain. One is no better than the other. The hands of all of them are red with the blood of exploited victims.

A "fifth columnist" for John Bull is just as dangerous as a "fifth columnist" for Josef Stalin or Adolf Hitler!

' ' '

You and I

BOTH OF US are play boys. We are typical Americans.

Representative Bruce Barton of New York said that dictatorships "managed to inspire in their people a burning conviction that life is discipline, life is sacrifice, life is service to an ideal . . . Over here we have been encouraged to think that life is a picnic at the public expense. We hear much of the opportunities and rights of citizens, but little or nothing of the duties. One begins to wonder whether we have a nation here in America, or only a collection of organized appetites, whether a nation can survive in a world of dictators when its people are so much concerned with what they can get, and so little concerned with what they can give."

I remember a once-popular song entitled "*Life Is Just a Bowl of Cherries.*" I fear that we have eaten the cherries and the pits, too. It is now rather difficult to digest the pits.

Indeed, you and I are too soft, too complacent, too recipient, too concerned with what we shall eat and wear and where we shall dance and play golf.

You and I are untrained citizens—like some members on the W.P.A. We all think that this country owes us a living and that we owe the country nothing.

You and I coined the phrase: "It can't happen here."

You and I are afflicted with national swellheadism.

You and I had better open our Bibles at the *Book of Job*, reading Chapter XII, Verses 1-3. The words are these: "*No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you.*"

You and I do not like to be told of our shortcomings, of our recklessness and wastefulness in pursuing pleasure, picnics and play-boyism.

The English did not like to be told of their weakness in that regard. They always thought that they were the people, and that wisdom would die with them. In fact, last Sunday I listened to a broadcast by a minister who said: "If Britain falls, Christianity falls with her."

God help Christianity if its destiny were tied to the bootstraps of John Bull!

Rudyard Kipling, in 1902, wrote on this topic. He chastised the English people for their soft living, their recreation mania, their getting-and-not-giving complex

In his poem entitled "*The Islanders,*" he said:

"No doubt but ye are the people—your
throne is above the King's.
Whoso speaks in your presence must say
acceptable things:
Bowing the head in worship, bending the
knee in fear . . .
Bringing the word well smoothen—such as
a King should hear.
Ye stopped your ears to the warning—ye
would neither look nor heed—
Ye set your leisure before their toil and
your lusts above their need."

Here Kipling followed with the story of the Boer war, indicating that lack of defense and a neglected army enabled the trained troops of the Boers to resist the mighty British Empire for three years. But the English failed to learn by experience, for after the war, they remained complacent:

Then ye returned to your trinkets; then
ye contented your souls
With the flanneled fools at the wicket or the
muddled oafs at the goals.
Given to strong delusion, wholly believing
a lie,
Ye saw that the land lay fenceless, and yet
let the months go by,
Waiting some easy wonder, hoping some
saving sign—
Idle—openly idle—in the lee of the
forspent Line."

After having written these condemning words, Kipling continues by advocating preparation for defense against any possible emergency. Then—

"But ye say, 'It will mar our comfort.' Ye
say, 'It will minish our trade.'
Do ye wait for the spattered shrapnel ere
ye learn how a gun is laid?
For the low, red glare to southward when
the raided coast-towns burn?
(Light ye shall have on that lesson, but
little time to learn) . . .
Will ye pray them or preach them, or print
them, or ballot them back from your
shore?
Will your workmen issue a mandate to bid
them strike no more?"
Will ye trade your freedom for safety—
safety with bleary eyes?
Will ye junk your traditions for Churchills
—hoping for brighter skies?

These last two verses are my own—with pardon aplenty to Kipling.

Nevertheless Kipling's castigations were well timed in 1902. His warning is applicable to America—playboy America; golf-mad America; dance-minded America — the same America childishly believing "It can't happen here."

' ' '

Slaughter of Children

MR. ROOSEVELT plainly indicated that German troops are machine-gunning women, children, old men and cripples seeking refuge south of the battle lines in France.

Formerly, there was much bitter complaint about German concentration camps where minorities were herded.

Let us look at the record to offset the propaganda of the John Bull "fifth columnists" in this country.

In her book—"*Testament of Friendship*" (MacMillan and Co., 1940)—Vera Brittain writes on page 204 as follows:

"During her three days at Bloemfontein in the middle of April, Winifred gave eleven lectures and took part in a public debate at the Town Hall.

"Here, in the Orange Free State, she had penetrated to the heart of Dutch nationalism, and her advocacy of the League of Nations meant heavy work against the tide. The League, she found, was universally disliked by a population which regarded it as an instrument of the victorious Allies, and feared the supervision of native policy implied by a mandate system. Amongst them, English was still a foreign tongue, and England herself an object of hatred.

"'The Principal of the University Senate,' she reported, 'declared *me* to be imperialist British because in the course of a speech about disarmament and security I had not mentioned 'the menace of the British navy.' The intensity of the political feeling has to be experienced to be imagined.

"She was taken outside the city to see one of the most moving and beautiful War memorials that she had ever beheld. A stark column rose above the dry thorn-bushes of the surrounding waste; beneath it a flight of steps led to a low platform of warm brown stone. On the platform two sculptured women gazed out across the country with a poignant and splendid dignity, one holding on her knee the emaciated body of a dying child.

"Today we in England are apt to forget that concentration camps were not invented by Hitler. But South Africa does not forget. The Bloemfontein memorial which Winifred saw commemorates the 26,370 Dutch women and children who died in British internment camps during the Boer War. As long as their tragic indomitable figures stand there, that story of death and suffering will be remembered."

There are postcards of this monument which the Dutch in South Africa send to their friends in America.

That monument tells more vividly the story of South Africa—the story of man's inhumanity to man; the story of British greed for gold; the story of Cecil Rhodes and his propaganda—than can be chronicled by mere words.

War is hell—and the causes of war were born in hell.

' ' '

Peace

IT IS TOO EARLY to discuss peace—that is, if you speak of peace as peace.

There will be no peace in this war-torn world until the small minority exercising such tremendous influence in pulpit, press and radio—as well as in finance—shall adopt the principles of the Crucified Christ.

Nevertheless, there will be a cessation of hostilities soon, it is hoped.

Britain may sacrifice England; France may become totalitarian; the principles of National Socialism, likely, will dominate Europe.

Meanwhile, the British navy, it is predicted, will seek safety in Canadian waters.

Following that procedure, it is expected that an economic parity will be instituted between the United States and Canada; that our gold hoard at Kentucky will be distributed in credits amongst the 21 South American Republics, the Central American Republics, Mexico and Canada.

Will this Western Hemisphere be surrounded by an Asiatic totalitarian set-up dominated by Japan and Russia, and by a European totalitarian consolidation dominated by Germany?

Feverishly, if the small group of internationalists have their way, preparations, indeed, will be made in the name of national defense for the forthcoming war some 8 or 10 years hence—but will they make preparations for peace?

It is needless to discuss peace now. Any document evolved from the present phase of this war, likely, will be nothing more than a second Versailles Peace Treaty.

Meanwhile, we Americans have the satisfaction of knowing that we have adopted a policy that is not looking favorably towards peace, in so far as we have been very partisan in our neutrality during the days of the past 7 years. If that policy endures, we can look forward to a bloody war 10 years hence.

' ' '

Casualties

UP TO DATE the greatest casualties of the war are these:

(1) Justice
(2) Truth
(3) Diplomacy
(4) Propaganda
(5) British Navy
(6) Christian practice
(7) Democracy
(8) Gold
(9) International bankers
(10) American foreign policy
(11) Freedom
(12) Human life

Most of these are written in the ledger of tragedy. One hundred years hence, historians, wishing to discover the comical viewpoint, will place the dunce-cap upon the head — the big head — of a diplomat. He is the most forlorn, laughable, inefficient and Falstaffian picture in the whole world of human beings.

One would not be surprised if, one hundred years hence, the word "diplomat" will be as execrable as is the word "Nazi" or "Communist" today.

(Continued on Page 5)

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Comment

(Continued from Page 4)

Diplomats

IN 1933, HITLER came to power. He had the audacity to publicize his plans in his book, *"Mein Kampf."*

Since that time America, Britain, France, and other nations, had their diplomats living in Berlin. Besides them, they had members of their secret service assimilating what information they could find. Be it emphasized that the diplomats did not find out very much. For example, they did not discover the size of Germany's army, the number of munition factories and their output, the quantity of airplanes, none of which were secrets to keen observers.

Remember that Winston Churchill — then a private citizen in England — knew of these things, as did many private sources in America. The governments alone seemed to be blind. They refused to believe individuals who warned them of the growth of Communism or Marxism in their homeland. They were deceived by the wild propaganda that Russia would take care of Germany. They even clasped Soviet Russia's crimson hand in friendship.

Yes, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, France, Britain and the United States had their representatives in Berlin. What were they doing? They were attending banquets. They were drinking German beer and sipping Rhine wines. They were safeguarding their soft jobs. They were sight-seeing and perfecting their golf.

What good is an ambassador?

What good is a diplomat?

They are among the greatest casualties in this war, especially these roving diplomats.

' ' '

Lindbergh

COURAGEOUSLY, Col. Charles Lindbergh punctured the balloon of propagandized hysteria built up by the Administration relative to national defense.

His spear-point of ice cold reasoning penetrated the florid frenzy of intemperate statements made by politicians who are seeking to perpetuate themselves in office, taking advantage of the distress which encompasses the country.

Certainly we need national defense. More importantly, we need men capable of erecting a national defense.

This present Administration appropriated $7-billion for national defense during its term in office. If that money has been spent, we have secured a bevy of second-rate bombers, a flotilla of targets and an army equipped with submodern machine guns.

This same Congress and this same Administration now appropriate another $3-billion while admitting without a blush that $7-billion has been poured down the rat holes of political inefficiency.

As much as the nation applauds Col. Charles Lindbergh, what will the nation do once its hand-clapping has ceased?

Will America continue to believe in fairy tales, imagining that the victorious totalitarians of Europe will move *en masse* to our shores?

Will America close her eyes to facts, forgetting that for Europe to move an army of 1,250,000 men to one of our harbors there would be required 10,000 transport ships and 10,000 freighters to carry equipment, food and supplies?

America has 10 years at least to prepare for an invasion.

Ten more years of the New Deal Administration would preclude the necessity of Europe's sending troops to our shores. By that time the Hitlers, Stalins, Churchills and Reynauds would find a bankrupt nation destitute of prosperity—as destitute when Columbus first touched our continental islands.

We need national defense. More importantly, we need men capable of producing national defense.

The present Administration, now whining for national unity, has built a record remarkable for having created national disunity.

The present Administration, now fearful of aggression from abroad, has sown seeds which have produced aggression from within.

The national defense uppermost in the minds of many politicians is the preservation of their political pap—not the liquidation of the Marxist ideologies.

Indeed, we applaud Col. Charles Lindbergh. Most probably we will take few steps to put his suggestions into practice.

' ' '

Politicians

THE LONE EAGLE had the temerity to speak about "small minorities" — the same small minorities controlling the sources of our communications. As a result, the politicians dubbed him a "Nazi."

The Democratic or New Deal politicians are not wicked men in themselves. But many of them—most of them—are hopeless and helpless specimens of the *"genus homo"* whose brain cells are corroded with the rust of egotism, thinking that they alone can conduct the affairs of America.

As a matter of fact they are America's most dangerous "fifth columnists," having been more concerned during their tenure of office in bolstering up the rotten structure of "John Bullism" than in solving the domestic problems of their own country: Remember the *Gold Purchase Act;* remember the *Trade Treaties;* remember the long history of internationalism which they have written at the expense of sound nationalism.

The record of the present Democratic Party establishes no confidence in the ability of that body to institute a sound national defense. The present crisis merely offers them an opportunity to execute their designs against democracy by stirring up hysteria and thereby transferring this nation into a dictatorship.

And what of the Republicans? If they had any sagacity, they would decapitate their professional politicians at the forthcoming convention and explore the capabilities of Col. Charles Lindbergh as their candidate for President.

There is no substantial hope that they will do such a thing. They will nominate another Landon, likely, whose political speeches will stutter and stumble upon the ears of the electorate.

If they do this, there will be no advantage in climbing off the back of a dead, sinking donkey onto the hind quarters of an embalmed elephant. One carcass will sink in the stream of distress as quickly as the other.

Possibly, the American citizenry will realize too late that the political system under which we operate (euphoniously called "democracy") has degenerated into a greedy warfare between two gangster tribes.

' ' '

Eddie Rickenbacker

Have you forgotten America's World War ace flyer, the superb Eddie Rickenbacker of Detroit? If we Americans were as astute as we think we are, we would draft Eddie Rickenbacker—independent of politicians, independent of New Deal and Old Deal, independent of Army and Navy officials, with their brass hats, gold braid and purple traditions—to take over complete charge of our airplane industry.

Would he destroy private ownership? He would not.

Would he tolerate sabotage? He would not.

Would he build second-rate bombers? He would not.

Would he tolerate dissension between capital and labor? He would not.

Mr. Rickenbacker has proven himself to be a practical flyer, a practical engineer, a practical executive and a practical American.

Meanwhile, the politicians who think they know more about these things than he does, permit him to waste his talents in dry rot because he is not a politician. Likely, if he dare criticize any political mishandling of airplane construction, some politician would dub him a "Nazi."

' ' '

Sir George Paish

THIS GENTLEMAN was economic advisor to the British Exchequer during the World War. Emerging from the mothballs of the past, he has proposed to the British House of Parliament that this body sell a portion of the British West Indies to the United States for money to be used in buying airplanes.

Granting that one West Indies island is worth $1-million, that would be a convenient way for Great Britain to persuade their "fifth-columnist" John Bulls in Washington to pay $50-million for the said island and thereby cover up an outright donation.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferrentes—"I fear the gift-bearing Greeks"—the same Trojan horse Greeks who captured Troy from the belly of a wooden horse.

It might be well to fear these same gift-bearing Greeks who will sell us at a Seventh Avenue cut-rate price a chunk of the British West Indies for wooden dollars.

' ' '

Mrs. F. D. R.

REPRESENTATIVE Clare Hoffman of Michigan placed in the *Congressional Record* last Tuesday the statement that President Roosevelt, while sponsoring a defense program, remains indifferent to dangers from traitors who are working here at home.

Although the Dies Committee has pointed out that there were thousands of Reds employed by the Federal Government, these "fifth columnists" have not been removed from office.

Mr. Hoffman asserted that Mrs. F.D.R. had suggested a New York meeting to discuss the finances of the American Youth Congress. He said: "Is it not time that the President, as the head of the nation, publicly condemned the Communists and Communist Party; refused to accept its support and effectively put an end to the efforts of those—even if they be in his own family—who are giving aid to a party which is a public enemy?"

Some will think that Congressman Hoffman went too far in designating—at least indirectly—the First Lady as one of the pillars of "fifth columnism" in these United States. Your commentator is of the opinion that, not to be outdone by Miss Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. F.D.R. has a hankering to be one of the Cleopatras of the new Order.

' ' '

"I Am a Jew"

OUR DEEP sympathy is extended to the good people of England. In fact, SOCIAL JUSTICE readers hold no antagonism toward the English people although they are not inclined to sympathize with Britain or ideas qualified as British.

Possibly few nationals in the world have suffered more than have the English people who are exploited under the philosophy of Britishism.

The English people are subjected not only to the bombs and shrapnel of the Nazis, which destroy the body, but—more importantly—to the mental bombs and diabolical poison gas of blasphemous broadcasters which destroy the soul.

Recently the British Broadcasting Company, which monopolizes radio in England, unleashed one of the most disgusting and sacrilegious insults to the Mother of Jesus Christ.

The occasion was the presentation of a radio play on March 28th entitled *"I am a Jew."*

One of the characters in the microphone drama was a Jewish pregnant mother. According to the script, she pleaded with the doctor to commit an abortion on her. She spoke these words: "I am a better mother than Mary, the Mother of Jesus. I wouldn't bring a child of mine into the world to be crucified."

The London *Catholic Herald,* which conveys this information to us in its issue of Friday, May 3, 1940, waxes indignant—as its editor should.

Previously the same British Broadcasting System, whose "commissar" is the brother of the Governor of the Bank of England, was guilty of exhibiting a vaudeville sketch attacking the pure womanhood of St. Joan of Arc. One of these anti-Christian comedians fouled the air by referring to St. Joan as "the girl who ran after the soldiers," classifying her as a sort of regimental cocotte.

Insofar as the British Broadcasting Company is, for all practical purposes, an arm of government, we sympathize with our many English friends who have been subjected to this exposition of filth which parades under the name of "British."

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

England Goes Totalitarian

TWO VITAL concepts of the State have endured from the days of ancient Greece down to our own day. The one concept regards the individual as existing for the State. The second regards the State as existing for the individual.

In the pure democracies of bygone days, and in the republics of world history, many examples of the State existing for the individual have been recorded. During the same centuries, history is replete with examples of State Socialism.

In recent years, there has been dinned into the ears of Americans the fundamental distinctions between the Totalitarian States—popularly conceived of as Germany, Italy and Japan—and the so-called "democracies," popularly understood to be England, France and our own beloved United States. Russia, purely totalitarian, is generally left out of the popular categories.

Though two of the "democracies," namely, England and France, are known to have been not democracies but far-flung empires, and though the United States has been understood to be a Republic and not a democracy, nevertheless, people generally understand that the fundamental principle of the Totalitarian State is that the individual exists for the State. On the other hand, in England, while not in Great Britain; in France, while not in the French empire; and in the United States, while not necessarily in her possessions—the State, at least in theory, exists for the individual.

On Wednesday, May 22, 1940, a profound political revolution occurred in England. A Labor member of the Ministry, the Rt. Hon. Clement Richard Attlee, introduced a bill which passed through both Houses of Parliament in approximately 165 minutes and was signed by the King on the same day. That bill, like any fundamental bill passed by Parliament, becomes part and parcel of the Constitution of England. England's Constitution, unlike our own, is amendable by a simple act of Parliament.

That Act of Parliament superimposed State Socialism on England.

The most fervid Marxian contemplated a State Socialism with power exercised only over the instruments of production.

Russian Communism carried the Marxian philosophy on to the full measure of State control, not only of property, but also over individuals.

The great historical fact today is not a military victory of Hitler over England; but that Marxian principles have won temporarily a complete victory over England!

Every hour of labor, every dollar's worth of property is now, under English law, the property of the State.

America's danger is not half so much from the military, naval and air forces of other powers as it is from the philosophy of Marxian Communism, breeding upon uncorrected abuses in our social system.

The Totalitarian State and State Socialism already have made their conquests in Russia, in China, in Central Europe, and now in England itself.

We in the United States should fear false philosophy more than force of enemy arms.

The soul is still more important than the body!

Byrnes and Lindbergh

JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES, Junior United States Senator from South Carolina, rather tripped over the rug of his own argument in attempting to reply to Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's charges regarding our national defense.

Speaking for the New Deal, in a nationwide broadcast over the Columbia network, Senator Byrnes attacked the authority of Colonel Lindbergh to speak on national defense. The Senator asserted that Lindbergh was "no more qualified" on this subject than "Wrong Way Corrigan, or any other aviator who may fly the Atlantic."

* * *

Now, it seems to SOCIAL JUSTICE that the Senator closes his eyes to the history of the last decade. He appears to assume that since the famous non-stop flight from New York to Paris on May 30, 1927, Colonel Lindbergh has not accomplished one single thing. As a matter of fact, Colonel Lindbergh is today one of the best informed authorities on military aviation, in this country or in the world. Certainly, he is a greater authority than Senator Byrnes, whose flights have been mostly oratorical, and in the upper, hot air reaches of the Senate stratosphere.

* * *

In his address on national defense, which scored silly "chattering of calamity and invasion," Colonel Lindbergh took his cue from President Roosevelt's "shotgun plan" for 50,000 airplanes. The Colonel said that before 50,000 planes are built, this nation must take stock of its defenses, its committments in this Hemisphere, and *produce a definite plan for defense.*

His theme was that this is not the time for fear and hysteria; rather it is the time for sane, reasonable thinking about defense.

It is now nearly two years since Col. Lindbergh made himself unpopular in England, France and Russia by stating that Germany's air force was so superior that it could defeat the combined air strength of those countries. For divulging this information — while there was yet time for Great Britain and France to broaden their air power—the American flyer was referred to as a "Nazi," "Hitlerite," and a "tool of Goering," the Reich's air minister.

One year ago Colonel Lindbergh told the House Military Appropriations Committee in Washington that German airplanes in all types save heavy bombers were superior to our own. He said further that Germany enjoyed a potential productive capacity of 20,000 war planes a year —far greater than our own capacity.

If the flying Colonel had been *heeded* instead of *hooted* in London when he delivered his report on Germany, the Allied cause might be safer today. Similarly, if this nation had undertaken to broaden its airplane productive power when informed of Germany's superiority, President Roosevelt would not need to demand an eventual 50,000 planes.

Colonel Lindbergh's "crime" was to warn the American people against the state of hysteria induced by the President in his address to the joint session of Congress on May 16th. The "Chief" had spoken, and according to "Jim" Byrnes anyone who criticizes "the Chief" is simply a fellow-traveler with the "Fifth Columnists."

* * *

The Carolina Senator charges Lindbergh with "intermeddling in European affairs." He charged him with taking up "an English residence"—although the residence happened to be Illiec Island, Penvenan, France!

When Colonel Lindbergh stated that in the opinion of millions of Americans, namely, "no one wishes to attack us," he was questioned by Senator Byrnes as to whether he was "authorized to speak for Hitler or Goering."

Colonel Lindbergh's entire speech was pointed toward preventing a hysterical war scare. His object was not to sabotage this nation's defense planning; rather, it was to perfect our national defense by *careful* planning.

Colonel Lindbergh's father, the late Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., Congressman from Minnesota, fought a losing battle for peace and an honest money system in this nation. It would appear now that the enemies of an illustrious father are turning their fury upon the distinguished son.

The Pan-American Bank

ON MAY 10th, Undersecretary of State Sumner Wells signed his name to an agreement establishing the Pan-American Bank. A bill will be introduced in the House of Representatives authorizing the appropriation of $5,000,000 as the United States' subscription for fifty shares of stock.

From the standpoint of the State Department, there has existed a need among the American Republics for the machinery of financing our trade on this hemisphere. In the language of the Department release, "this bank, generally speaking, is designed to promote the fuller exploitation of the natural resources of the Americas, to intensify economic and financial relations among the American Republics, and to mobilize for the solution of economic problems the best thought and experience in the Americas."

The agreement, or conference, establishing the Pan-American Bank will be submitted to the United States Senate for approval.

Congressman Crawford of Michigan urged the House "not to be panicked" into granting a charter to the bank because the Congressman had found to his own satisfaction that it was a "Mexican-inspired institution designed to serve domestic and foreign politics."

The great banker, Mr. L. M. Giannini, warned the people that the bank was not necessarily subject to either the *Johnson Act* or the *Neutrality Act* and that, consequently, it could be the means of servicing European war credits in total disregard to Congressional law.

The treaty which the Senate will be asked to approve is, under our *Constitution,* as much the law of the land as is any other act of our legislative body.

The House of Representatives should protect American interests by limiting the appropriation to the American continents. The Senate should protect the Convention by adequate recognition of the *Johnson* and *Neutrality Acts* and the Congress as a whole, in issuing a Federal charter, should make certain that the bank is not some hidden means of financing Europe's wars.

Taft Talks Sense

SOCIAL JUSTICE was quick to criticize Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, candidate for Republican nomination for the Presidency, when in his Baltimore speech he showed an utter lack of understanding of the Middle Ages.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is as quick to praise Senator Taft for many of the thoughts he expressed at St. Louis, particularly, when he said: "Our going to war would be more likely to destroy American democracy than destroy German dictatorship."

Senator Taft speaks frankly. He warned:

"There is a good deal more danger of the infiltration of totalitarian ideas from the New Deal circle in Washington than there will be from any activities of the Communists or the Nazi Bund."

Pride's Purge

IN THE MIDDLE of the 17th Century—in the year 1648, to be more exact, Colonel Pride, of the English Army, appeared at the doors of Parliament accompanied by an armed force and turned away one hundred forty Members as they attempted to take their seats. The object of the military visit was to purge Parliament of a recalcitrant majority who had failed to carry out the Army's wishes.

The "Rump" Parliament was the historic result. "Pride's Purge" was studied formerly by every American school boy when English was taught almost universally in secondary schools.

Both England and America in later years, established as a fundamental Constitutional principle that a member of the legislature could not be arrested during a session of that legislature. Legislative immunity was guaranteed so that the representatives of the people could be free to speak.

Now England has gone totalitarian. A member of Parliament, Captain Archibald H. M. Ramsay, was arrested on Thursday, May 23, 1940, during a session of the English Parliament. No charge was laid against this Member of the House of Commons. He was held "on suspicion."

Captain Ramsay was educated at the famous school at Eton. He joined the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards in 1913. He arrived in France less than ten days after war was declared, namely, on August 12, 1914. In 1915 he became a Captain. In 1916 he was severely wounded. In 1918 he was attached to the British War Mission in Paris. He was invalided in 1919. Now he is suspected by the Totalitarian regime of "entertaining Fascist ideas."

The real enemies of Communism and of Marxian Socialism have their day approaching in the so-called democracies of the world. That day is not a day of glory; it is a day of persecution, a day of incarceration, a day of ignominy and a day of death!

Freedom of speech is the first casualty of war.

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The Conspiracy Trial

John Cassidy Denies Charges of Sedition

Young Christian Front Leader Tells of Break With W. G. Bishop, 'Mystery Man' in Case; Arrest Prevented Another Defendant's High School Graduation

By Staff Correspondent of
SOCIAL JUSTICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Gerald Bishop, the poker-faced alien "mystery man" of the Brooklyn sedition trial, was labelled a "big bluffer" by John F. Cassidy, one of the principal defendants, as he took the stand last week in his own defense.

In response to questions by Defense Attorney Leo Healy, Mr. Cassidy related that he had had a showdown with Bishop last November, in which he had demanded that Bishop produce the "high-ranking U.S. Army officers" whom Bishop had claimed were his superiors. When Bishop failed to do so, Cassidy stated, he decided to have nothing further to do with him and never saw him again until the time of his arrest.

Bishop's actions were so suspicious, Cassidy continued, that the Christian Front came to the conclusion the man was either an agent of a foreign power, a hireling of groups who were anxious to destroy Christian organizations, or an egotist desiring personal power. The way in which he gained the confidence of many of the defendants consisted of telling stories, never substantiated, of his heroism in the World War and later in Spain with the armies of General Franco.

After two Catholic priests had testified they had never heard anyone say anything against his reputation as a loyal, law-abiding citizen of the United States, Cassidy told the account of his split with Bishop in detail. He stated he had asked Bishop to show him the manuscripts of stories which the latter pretended he had sold to several national magazines.

Refused to Show Mss. or Bullet Scars

When Bishop refused, Cassidy went on, he was asked to reveal the bullet wounds he had boasted of receiving in the Spanish conflict. Here also, Cassidy testified, Bishop refused and, upon being told that his stories "were all a lot of bunk," kept silent.

The defendant then related an incident that took place at Narrowsburg, N. Y., where some of the accused had gone for a week-end of rifle practice. On Sunday morning, Cassidy said, Bishop urged the men not to go to church, stating that the "Lord would overlook this negligence because the men were fighting for Christ and country anyway."

Whenever news appeared in the press about civilian resistance to Communism, Cassidy further declared, Bishop would always point out the dispatches to the defendants and say "Action Committee." Previous testimony had brought out that Bishop had duped many of the defendants into believing that he was a leader of this so-called organization which was supposed to be composed of Army and Navy men opposed to Communism.

Healy 'Wanted to Bomb Jews'

In his own statement given to the F.B.I. and read earlier in the trial, Bishop admitted that no such group ever had existed.

Before concluding his testimony Mr. Cassidy charged that Informer Denis A. Healy—the son of a British agent and the Government's star witness in the case—had made incitive remarks against Jews, and had once expressed his desire of flinging a bomb in the midst of a Hebrew gathering. Because of this and other statements, Cassidy said he had ordered one of his followers to "keep an eye on Healy."

As to the activities of the Christian Front, of which he is a unit leader, Cassidy testified that the organization was not subversive but was dedicated to the defense of the country. Its main purpose was to indoctrinate Christianity and patriotism into the mass of American citizens and take measures against a possible Communist or Popular Front revolution. Far from being anti-Semite, Cassidy said, the Christian Front had often asked Jews to speak at its various meetings.

Like the other defendants before him, Cassidy denied all intentions of overthrowing the Government or inciting citizens to revolution. He ended his direct examination by saying he had never seen any bombs or taken any ammunition from National Guard armories.

Youth's Arrest Prevented Graduation

John Franklin Cook, 19, who with Leroy Keegan, a bakery salesman, preceded Cassidy on the stand last week, added a sorrowful note to the trial when he told how his career had been interrupted by his sudden arrest on the night of January 13. A few days later, Cook stated, he was to have been graduated from a Brooklyn High School.

Keegan, who is Cook's uncle, was mercilessly grilled by the prosecution concerning a trip with a few of the other defendants to get Cook's rifle from a Marine Arsenal. Keegan, however, insisted that he only "went along for the ride." He added that neither Cook's rifle nor any other of his belongings had been carried off.

Other defendants who testified in their own defense last week were John A. Graf, an office clerk, and Michael Vill, a former employe of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company.

Six other defendants have still to take the stand. The trial, already one of the longest in the history of the Brooklyn Federal Court, began April 3.

Jewish Examiner

An Independent Medium for the Dissemination of Jewish News and Views

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO MAIN OFFICE IN BROOKLYN

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WHY THE TABOOS?

IF THE TRIAL OF THE Christian Front conspirators keeps within the curious confines set for it by the defense and scrupulously observed by the prosecution it will have been a waste of time and taxpayers' money. For up to this writing the name of Father Coughlin has been mentioned just twice, both times in a most innocuous way. This is a grave error on the part of the Federal attorneys.

The fate of the 16 now on trial is relatively unimportant; the mass of testimony by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation would seem to brand the Coughlinites guilty of plotting violence and sedition beyond the shadow of doubt. If exposure of their conspiracy is to have a salutory effect, however; if the government is really serious about putting a halt to anti-democratic and anti-Jewish activities, the prosecution will break down the barrier erected by Defense Counsel Healy, behind which lurk Charles E. Coughlin, Edward Lodge Curran and other sinister figures.

As for the bombastic Mr. Healy, counsel for ten or so of the indicted plotters, his tactics are plainly designed to embarrass the Jews. It was he who attributed Ernecke's suicide to threats from "Jews and Communists." And his effort to distort the testimony of FBI Agent Peter Whacks, as reported elsewhere in this issue, was thoroughly reprehensible.

All the more reason for Prosecutor Kennedy to get to the bottom of the plot by putting its real instigators on the stand!

The above editorial is reproduced from the *Jewish Examiner* of Brooklyn, N. Y., of April 26th, criticizing the prosecution of the case against the young men charged with a seditious conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States.

Behind The News

Jewish Congress Predicts U.S. War

THE *Congress Bulletin,* published by the American Jewish Congress, contains in its May 17 edition an editorial so strongly suggestive of the future events in war and in peace that we quote from it here as follows: (the italics are ours):

"Despite legalistic objections it may not be long before the present status of strict neutrality will be abandoned for one of non-belligerency which will place the nations of the Western Hemisphere definitely on the side of the Allies. The President's messages to the rulers of the invaded countries already established that status morally. *Isolationism is being pushed into a corner both by public opinion and the orientation of our major political parties. Without sending a single soldier over to Europe, this country may become the most potent supporter of the Allies' cause. It will no longer be merely moral support but support that will cover the deficiencies and unpreparedness of the Allied military machine.*

" . . . The non-belligerent Western Hemisphere, playing the part of the reserves to the front line of the fighting Allied armies, will sit in at the peace conference with authority equal to that of the participants on the battlefield. In the life and death contest between the 'world revolution' by which Hitler hopes to establish the rule of dictatorships and his 'superior race' on one hand, and the 'impulse of the ages' for freedom, of which Churchill spoke, on the other hand, ***this country will not play the part of objective referee but of an active participant. Direct intervention on behalf of the victimized Jewries at the peace negotiations will be possible for the American Jewish community at the close of this war, as at the end of the war of 1914-18.***"

' ' '

Our Silence Did Not Help

For three months SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine has carefully omitted any reference to Jewish activities. But there has been no abatement in attacks or misrepresentation against SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Instead, as is annually the case with Father Coughlin's Summer vacations from broadcasting, his critics only wax bolder in their attacks upon the silent Radio Priest of Royal Oak. Father Coughlin may not answer; **those who should be the first to speak out in his defense do not do so. Let it not be said that SOCIAL JUSTICE also failed him.**

This year the critics are taking a new tack. Simultaneously in various papers there is appearing editorial criticism of the Government's conduct of the Brooklyn sedition trial, together with the intimation that there is some sort of a "spare Coughlin cover-up" going on.

Notwithstanding that the Government has made it clear that neither Father Coughlin, nor the New York organization calling itself the "Christian Front," is on trial, these critics —as well as the major news services —continue baldly to label the sedition hearing as the "Christian Front trial."

(Continued on Page 18)

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Defense Program Is Challenge to Labor

A.F.L., C.I.O. Must Settle Their Dispute in Interest of Nation -- Secy. Perkins

THE NEWS: Acceleration of America's unprecedented defense program necessitates labor unity, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said in Washington as she called upon the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. to settle their 5-year feud.

She also took issue with Army and Navy officials who have expressed the opinion that the program is imperiled by a shortage of skilled workmen in several types of labor.

"I cannot think of any process in the whole defense program for which there are no men available," she said.

COMMENT: The Secretary's plea for labor peace is another challenge to labor leaders, especially John L. Lewis, to abandon their selfish ambitions in the interest of national welfare. As chief of the C.I.O., Mr. Lewis has responsibilities as well as authority. Among those responsibilities is the duty to help effectuate industrial peace and co-operation, not only between employers and C.I.O. affiliates, but between the entire C.I.O. and the A.F.L.

While Secretary Perkins did not criticize Mr. Lewis specifically, one of his own lieutenants did. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, a C.I.O. affiliate, told a New York convention of the union that Lewis' refusal to continue peace negotiations with the A.F.L. was a "mistake."

Taking their cue from Hillman, convention delegates, representing about 259,000 C.I.O. workers, then adopted by unanimous vote a resolution asking that negotiations be resumed.

Lewis Terminated Peace Conference

Lewis terminated the peace talks abruptly last year with the convenient excuse that he was too busy trying to settle the United Mine Workers dispute with the Appalachian coal producers. President William Green of the A.F.L., said at the time, and often since then, that he is willing and anxious to renew discussions. Lewis, however, remains steadfast in his assertions that further conferences would be useless and unproductive.

There the matter rests, with both factions engaged in competitive organizing campaigns which can only lead to intensified jurisdictional squabbles. Already these battles have paralyzed, at one time or another, industries in all parts of the country.

An employer may be perfectly fair with his employes, meeting all their demands for wages and working conditions and signing a written contract as evidence of good faith. But should those employes belong to the "wrong" union, the other throws picket lines around the plant, inaugurates boycotts and calls out on strike whatever workers it can win to its side. Although the latter group may constitute a minority, it nevertheless can be large enough to precipitate violence and bloodshed.

Workers the Victims of Union Fights

Such is the result of warfare between rival factions of labor competing for dominance. Everyone lose with the possible exception of the various union leaders, whose salaries continue to be paid from the pockets of the poor workmen.

With the nation girding to perfect its defense it cannot afford to have

SIDNEY HILLMAN

labor strife interfere with the production of airplanes, ships, guns and other essential implements.

As for the alleged shortage of skilled labor, it seems incredible, or at least ironical, considering the fact there are approximately 10-million persons unemployed. The lack of men, say military officers, is most pronounced among machine-tool workers, armament tool and dye makers, borers of gun barrels, welders, draftsmen, tinsmiths, coppersmiths, tool designers, shiplifters and several other skilled occupations.

Practically all leaders of organized labor contend there is an adequate man-supply to meet the increased needs of industry. They charge the labor shortage argument is mere propaganda calculated to help industry circumvent the *Walsh-Healy* and the *Wage-Hour Acts* which provide for time-and-one-half pay to employes working in excess of maximum hours regulations.

Unemployment being so rife, the problem of training men to fill jobs requiring special skill does not appear to be a serious impediment to fulfillment of the defense plans. The real problem is one of attaining industrial peace and co-operation. That can be achieved only after the unions have made peace among themselves.

Guard Against the War Propagandists

As THE WAR DRUMS beat louder in Europe, war propaganda becomes stronger in the United States. Are we Americans going to be led to slaughter in Europe by paid propagandists who will do everything in their power to lead us into war?

It seems as if the world has suddenly gone war-mad, and we are about to be poisoned with that same madness through lies disseminated by propagandists. Let us prepare for defense to the limit. Let us get rid of Communists, Nazis, and any so-called "Fifth Column." But let us also get rid of war propagandists.

For that reason I urge you to support *House Resolution 410* pending before the Rules Committee which authorizes the appointment of a committee to investigate war propaganda activities in the United States.

—Congressman Lewis D. Thill, of Wisconsin

Government Sells Farmer's Means of Livelihood

NEW DEAL politicians will have considerable difficulty next Fall convincing Hugh Foraker of Wallingford, Conn., that President Roosevelt's benevolent Administration has improved the lot of American farmers.

Mr. Foraker was forced to sit idly by while the Federal Government auctioned his livestock, milk apparatus and other farm implements in a foreclosure sale to satisfy his delinquency on a $4,528 mortgage held by the Federal Farm Security Administration.

Mrs. Foraker, according to the Associated Press, told newsmen the F.S.A. sold 31 cows, 12 heifers, 2 bulls, 3 horses and various articles of farm equipment at prices "so ridiculously low" that the return probably would be less than half the amount necessary to satisfy the chattel mortgage.

Livestock costing Mr. Foraker between $175 and $300 a head were sacrificed for prices ranging from $17.50 to $75 a head. She declared that one bull from a line of stock valued at $5,000 a head was sold for $53.

Bereft of their means of livelihood, the Forakers said they would remain on their farm in the hope of obtaining some means of rehabilitating themselves.

Indicating that F.S.A. officials were not particularly proud of their achievement in depriving the Forakers of their property, the officials sought to conduct the auction with as much secrecy as possible. Earle W. Prout, Jr., rural rehabilitation officer of the F.S.A., decreed that no publicity or photographs should be given out concerning the sale. Newspaper photographers present were "shooed off," said the *New Haven Evening Register*.

The Forakers became delinquent in their mortgage payments after losing their milk contract with a New Haven dairy. One of the factors in this loss was their inability to complete rebuilding of their barn, destroyed in a hurricane two years ago. Without money to rebuild the barn according to specifications required for Class A certification, the Forakers could not secure another milk contract. And without a milk contract they could not obtain a loan from the Disaster Loan Corporation.

Caught in that vicious circle, the Forakers were helpless. But the Farm Security Administration has solved all their problems. The Forakers need not worry about milk contracts now because the F.S.A. has sold their cows.

Reds, Nazis May Be Barred From Relief Projects

THE NEWS: Increasing fear of a "fifth column" in America has prompted the House of Representatives to include in the $1,111,754,916 relief bill a provision which would bar from W.P.A. work Communists, Nazis and all persons advocating overthrow of the United States Government.

In another move designated to facilitate weeding out undesirable aliens, a special House committee approved President Roosevelt's request to transfer the Immigration office from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice.

COMMENT: The action of the House to curb disciples of foreign "isms" deserves applause. It is ridiculous for the nation to spend billions of dollars for defense against possible foreign invasion, but at the same time allow propagandists for the same foreign countries to attack the United States subtly from within—on Government time.

How effective the restriction proposed by the House would be, remains to be seen, however. Subversive agents of foreign powers have a habit of proclaiming their "Americanism" and denying under oath their foreign affiliations.

More power to the Justice Department if it succeeds in exposing and prosecuting enemy aliens. Let it not, however, become an O.G.P.U. directed for political purposes or for the persecution of innocent persons, alien or American.

Gee Whiz Quiz!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This department has a habit of disappearing for a time, and then bobbing up again like a distant cousin at the reading of a will. However, who are we to question overwhelming reader-demand? Below are ten—count 'em—questions. Answer as many as you can, then check the results. Try to get 100 per cent. Give yourself 10, 20, 30 or 40 on each correct answer. This should help you out. There are no entries, no prizes, no fees, no awards. But if you want to tear a coupon off something, go ahead! May the best man wince.)

QUESTIONS

1. Who are: (1) John L. Lewis; (2) Maj. Maverick; (3) Tommy Manville; (4) Madame Perkins; (5) Rex Tugwell?

2. What is the inevitable aftermath of war?

3. In international diplomacy, what is a protectorate?

4. Is the third term an innovation in American life?

5. When does oratory reach its most fervent pitch in the United States?

6. Who are the "aggressor nations"?

7. Where are Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, etc.?

8. What is Russia's position in the present war?

9. When is the Constitution of the United States most revered and honored?

10. What happens when nations antagonize each other to the point where troops invade one or the other country?

ANSWERS

1. War refugees from the front page of your daily paper.

2. A "white paper."

3. Anything — pillage, seizure, arson, defense, ravishment, invasion—anything at all.

4. Definitely not. Several of our most distinguished burglars have served three and more terms.

5. Every two years, when 435 Congressional seats in the House of Representatives are thrown up for grabs.

6. All the others.

7. In the bag.

8. A prone position—prone to do Hitler's bidding.

9. At election time.

10. War breaks out, if they are not careful.

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Inside Washington

Billions Spent; U. S. Still Weak on Arms

Nation Fourth in Spending But Last in Armed Forces; Air Defense Inadequate

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the United States has been the world's fourth greatest spender for national defense in the last 7 years, our Army is weaker than that of Portugal, numerically, and our Navy can defend only one coastline.

These facts have brought shudders to Congress in the last fortnight, and the question has arisen time and again: *"What has happened to the $7-billion we have spent for defense since 1932?"*

Coincident with the rise of the New Deal, the world's major nations have engaged in a feverish armament race. We have had a prominent part in it, although it is not generally recognized that we have. Current events indicate how profitably the following sums were spent by the nations listed. The figures are from 1932 to the present:

Nation	Amount
Germany	$20,034,600,000
Russia	15,112,700,000
Great Britain	7,578,200,000
United States	7,015,200,000
France	6,669,800,000
Japan	5,811,300,000
Italy	4,442,500,000

It will be observed that Russia is just behind Germany in the matter of "defense" spending, and the United States is just behind Great Britain. The accompanying tables show how little we have produced, comparatively, in the way of arms during this period.

The fault is not entirely that of the Army high command. Army officials contend that their funds have been used largely in paying Army salaries. They point out that at regular intervals over the past few years they have pleaded the cause of national defense before Congress. Each time, however, they have been shrugged off.

Rearmament—A Long Time Planning Job

Now that the German military juggernaut has ravished Europe's smaller free nations, the dramatic effect of conquest by dive bombers, steel fortresses, parachute troops and flame-throwing tanks has planted hysteria in the minds of Administration higher-ups.

A calm analysis shows the need for vast rearmament in the nation, if we are to be prepared against possible assault by a coalition of hostile powers. This rearmament must be undertaken thoughtfully, systematically, and with careful planning. It is a job that can not be done overnight, in six months, or even in a year. For that reason the nation must not be stampeded into wasteful spending and building by the same bungling bureaucrats who have brought the nation to its present state of unpreparedness in the face of great spending-for-defense.

Figures from the office of the Adjutant General of the United States show that this country is last among the world's powers in its standing army and trained reserves. The United States is shown to have a military force of 507,000 men, as against 580,000 for tiny Switzerland; 515,000 for little Portugal, and more than 7-million for Italy.

Deal With Britain Leaves Atlantic Open

And although the United States Navy stands second among the major powers in tonnage—present and under construction — it is strictly a "one-ocean" Navy unequipped to defend the Atlantic and Pacific coasts simultaneously.

The reason is that the Administration has depended upon Great Britain to police the Atlantic, tacitly agreeing at the same time to guard Britain's interests in the Pacific as well as our own.

The Navy has fared better than the Army because President Roosevelt, since youth, has been a "Navy man." Even so, with vast sums authorized and appropriated for Naval building and expansion, Naval growth has not been accomplished to the needed extent.

This nation is weakest in the air, both offensively and defensively. Although the American aircraft industry is perhaps the world's best, we stand sixth among world powers in air strength.

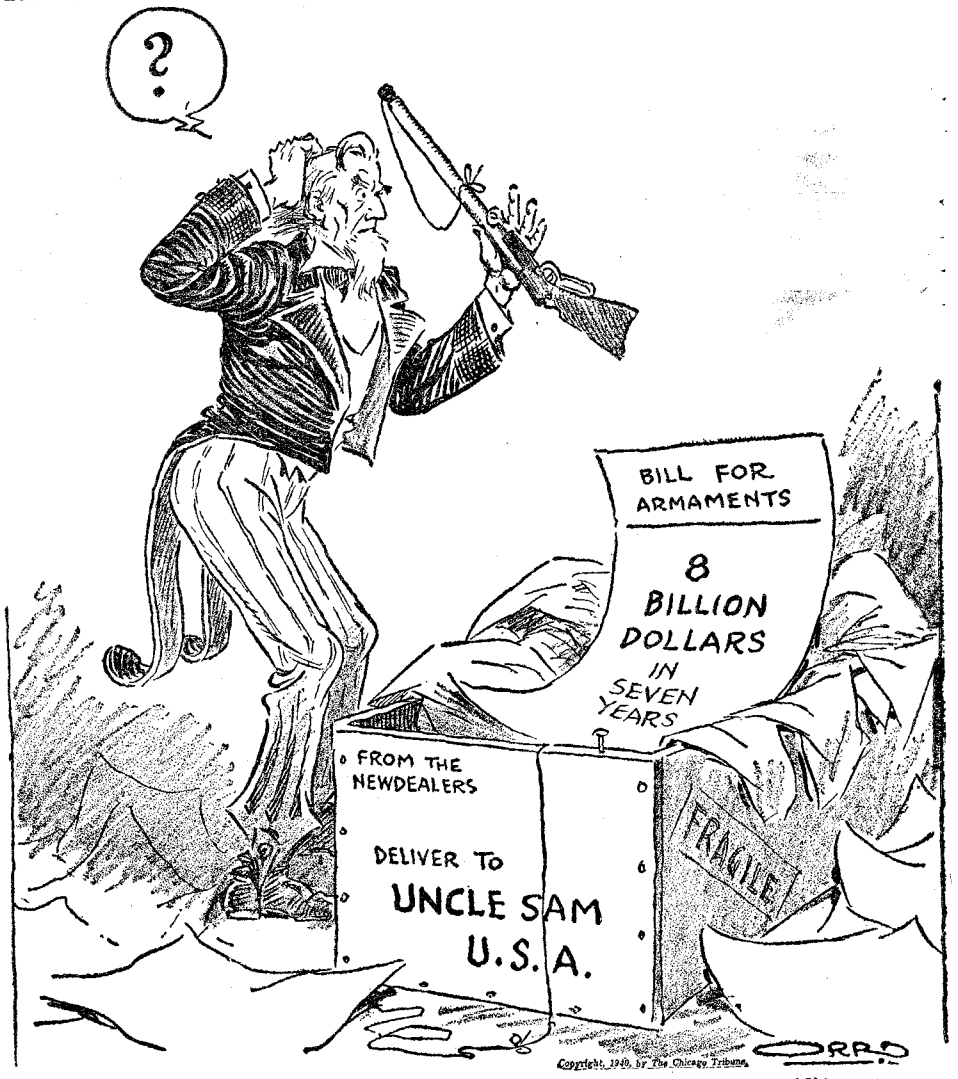
Warplane Order Will Tax Production Facilities

Frequent warnings by such men as Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and high Army and Navy authorities have failed to shake the Administration out of its lethargy in regard to needed airplane construction. Only the invasion of Holland and Belgium served to break the dreamy spell that had enveloped both Congress and the Administration. Then President Roosevelt issued his call for 50,000 warplanes—a number sufficient to tax present aircraft production facilities *for from 2 to 4 years!*

The months of dreaming are behind the nation now. The months of building are ahead. It is too late to reflect that the waste and inefficiency that ate up $7-billion national defense appropriations in 7 years might have placed this nation on a parity with the world's best.

The ideal now is airtight defense, quickly! As Senator Wiley of Wisconsin told his colleagues: "If the Congress shall appropriate the money requested by the President for adequate defense, it will not do so with the idea that the militarists or the scatterbrained enthusiasts will have an excuse to carry use into the European war, but solely with the idea of providing insurance for the great American values."

One Popgun—$8-Billion



—(Chicago Tribune)

Our Army Weakness

DESPITE heavy Army appropriations in the name of national defense in the past 7 years — comparing more than favorably with those of other powers—the United States today finds itself at the bottom of the heap, as regards military strength, among the world's major nations.

The comparative figures below embrace both active forces and trained reserves. Source of the figures is the office of the Adjutant General of the United States.

Country (Active and trained reserves)	Army
Italy	7,415,000
U.S.S.R.	7,150,000
Germany	6,850,000
Japan	6,271,000
France	5,263,000
China	3,000,000
Yugoslavia	1,840,000
Roumania	1,800,000
British Empire	1,510,000
Spain	950,000
Belgium	842,000
Turkey	710,000
Hungary	700,000
Bulgaria	670,000
Netherlands	660,000
Sweden	625,000
Greece	595,000
Switzerland	580,000
Portugal	515,000
United States	507,000

Our Naval Position

OUR NAVY, although second in size, is inadequate to defend both our coasts. Heretofore, Britain has been relied upon to defend the Atlantic while we policed her possessions in the Pacific.

Britain's present dangerous position, however, leaves the Atlantic wide open. We have spent billions of dollars to build our Navy to its present state of inadequacy.

Figures are from the Washington office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and are as of October 1, 1939. Figures for Japan and Russia are the latest available estimates.

Country (Present and under construction)	Naval Tonnage
Great Britain	2,084,000
United States	1,751,000
Japan	1,167,000
France	807,000
Italy	715,000
Germany	539,000
Russia	442,000

Our Air Weakness

IN NO PHASE of national defense is this nation weaker than in the air. The following table, now out of date, shows our comparative position at the beginning of 1939. It is now estimated that Germany has 12,000 planes on hand, and is able to build new ships at the rate of 2,500 a month.

The Allies now, while weaker than Germany, are taking the bulk of our airplane production. President Roosevelt's 50,000 airplanes proposal is a belated bid for air superiority which cannot be realized short of from 2 to 4 years.

Country	Airplanes (1939)
Germany	5,000
Great Britain	4,500
France	3,000
Italy	3,000
Japan	3,000
United States	2,500
Russia	2,000

Honest Money Plea Rises in Defense Call

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Addressing the House of Representatives on national defense, Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California, scored the need of this nation paying "interest on its own credit," while spending vast sums for rearmament.

Asserting that it was time to mend "this rent in the armor of democracy," the Californian—long a fighter for honest money—called for the outright purchase of the 12 central Federal Reserve Banks by the Government.

Members of the House cheered his remarks as Voorhis told them, "In my humble judgment, the most fundamental measure of national defense that could be taken would be for us to cut loose from our present insistence that this sovereign nation must pay interest on its own credit."

Congressman Voorhis stated that new defense expenditures would bring needless debt. He asked for passage of H.R. 8209, a measure providing for the purchase of the Federal Reserve system by the Government.

These Federal Reserve Banks, he said, "act as banks of issue. There ought never to be . . . a bank of issue except as it belonged, lock, stock and barrel, to the sovereign people of the nation . . .

"I think we need to learn what national credit means. I think we need to learn what money and credit actually are in an economy of expanding production, and learn to base that money and credit on production as it expands."

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War Conquers Diplomacy

Part Two of a Chronological Record of Exchanges Between Nations As a Background of War

IT IS A GENERALLY accepted principle that when war starts, diplomacy proves its failure. The assumption behind this principle for centuries has been simply this: the diplomat's mission is to keep peace. When war starts, obviously he has failed.

This principle is no longer sound in world affairs. Peace is not uniformly desired by the leaders of the world. We learn this not only by a patient study of the history of aggression. We learn it by the practical experience of the first World War and we learn it out of the events preceding the "second World War."

Wars are induced. Frequently, the diplomats win their objective rather than lose it when a modern war breaks out.

In the first article on the subject of war and diplomacy we traced chronologically the events between January and September, 1939.

Diplomacy ceased to occupy the headlines of the papers as war started on September 1, 1939.

On that date Germany began her invasion of Poland. On four frontiers after the proclamation Hitler issued to his army, German planes raided Warsaw and other Polish cities.

Immediately, and on the same day, both Great Britain and France issued their ultimatums to Germany demanding the suspension of action in Poland and demanding likewise the withdrawal of all forces.

France decreed general mobilization and martial law.

Hitler went before the Reichstag reporting that Germany had "returned fire" because Poland had mobilized instead of sending the emissary requested.

Hitler declared he would wage humane war and not seek foreign help. In this speech he declared that the "Westfall is . . . for all times the Reich frontier in the west."

Danzig was accepted as part of the Reich.

Italy announced "Italy will take no initiative whatever toward the military operations."

Chamberlain before the House of Commons declared "The responsibility for this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man."

Great Britain and France Declare War

On the 2nd of September, the French Chamber of Deputies voted Daladier authority to declare war and adopted a war budget in excess of $1,380,000,000. Mobilization started in France. Germany, France and Great Britain issued declarations of intent to refrain from inhumane warfare and attacks on civilian populations.

On September 3, Great Britain declared war on Germany and France entered the conflict later in the day.

Hitler joined the army on the Eastern front after blaming the British Cabinet for the outbreak of hostilities.

President Roosevelt in a speech broadcast declared every effort of his administration would be directed toward maintaining true neutrality.

On the same day the British naval blockade of Germany in the Baltic and North Seas became effective.

Australia and New Zealand entered the war and King George VI, in a world-wide broadcast, asked British subjects throughout the world "to make our cause their own."

British Bomb Fleet and Drop Leaflets

On September 4 the French announced that their operations by land, sea and air had begun. The British air force bombed the German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and at the western entrance to the Kiel canal. The British announced the scattering of 6-million leaflets over Germany protesting friendship for the German people and urging them to place no confidence in Hitler.

On September 5 the United States proclaimed its neutrality in two declarations. The first in pursuance to international law. Our second neutrality declaration was issued under the terms of the *Neutrality Act of 1937* and prohibited the export or transshipment to belligerents of arms, munitions, vessels, aircraft and aircraft parts, explosives and chemicals for chemical warfare. Other proclamations issued under the *Neutrality Act* regulated the use of the Panama Canal by belligerents and regulated travel abroad by Americans.

On the same day, September 5, France and Poland signed a *protocol* to their treaty of alliance which prohibited either from signing a separate armistice or treaty of peace.

On September 6 the Union of South Africa declared war against Germany.

On the 7th, Egypt announced it had severed economic relations with Germany.

U.S. President Declares a Limited Emergency

On the 8th, President Roosevelt declared a limited national emergency and ordered increases in enlisted strength of all the United States armed forces.

On September 9, Field Marshal Goering declared that Germany wanted nothing from France and accused England of scheming to "fight till the last Frenchman."

On September 10, Canada formally declared war against Germany.

On September 11, Anthony Eden, in an international broadcast, declared: "There can be no lasting peace until Naziism . . . is banished from the earth."

On September 12, Mr. Chamberlain flew to an undisclosed town in northern France to attend the first meeting of the Allies' Supreme War Council which agreed to give all possible assistance to their Polish ally.

On the same day, President Roosevelt declared that the Canadian declaration of war did not affect the United States' pledge to help the Dominion if it was invaded.

On September 13, President Roosevelt summoned a special session of Congress to meet on September 21 to revise our *Neutrality Act*.

Chamberlain declared before the House of Commons that France was "no less convinced than are we that there can be no peace unless the menace of Hitlerism has been finally removed."

On September 14 and 15, Senator William E. Borah and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh broadcast appeals to the American people against the repeal of the *Arms Embargo Act*.

Troops of U.S.S.R. Invade Eastern Poland

On September 17, the Soviet troops invaded eastern Poland.

In the meantime, contradictory reports on German successes in Poland left the United States in hopeless confusion as respects the facts, until on September 17, President Moscicki issued a proclamation that the Polish government would function with full authority in a foreign country.

On September 18, the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden met at Copenhagen to outline a neutrality program.

—*Cartoonist Woltman for United Features*

"Now children, we will take up the geography of Europe as of 3 p.m. last Friday."

On the 19th, Hitler, at Danzig, announced that he was prepared for a seven years' war; that Russia and Germany had agreed that "Poland would never rise again in the form of the Versailles Treaty;" that against the British blockade he would retaliate by using "a weapon with which we cannot be attacked."

France replied, calling the address "a sad plea . . . blustering . . . and lying." Official Britain called it "full of crass misstatements."

On September 21, President Roosevelt in a message to the special session of Congress, announced his regret at signing the *Neutrality Act of 1937*. He also announced that if the embargo were repealed "the United States will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains as it stands."

On the same day, the Blue Book of secret diplomatic messages between the British diplomats and the Foreign Office from March to September, 1939, was published in London.

Reich Disclaims Intent to Violate Neutrality

Later, on the same day, September 21, Dr. Joseph Goebbels denied that Germany had any intention of violating the neutrality of Belgium, the Netherlands or Luxemburg.

On September 22, all elections in Great Britain were suspended for the duration of the war. (This is one of the most significant facts of political history in the so-called democracies.)

On September 22, President Roosevelt stated that two submarines of undisclosed nationality had been sighted off the North American coast.

On September 23, the conquest of Poland was completed.

The Pan-American Conference on neutrality was convened at Panama City. President Arosemena of Panama urged the solidarity of the American democracies in safeguarding peace.

On the same day, September 23, the German defense council decreed a $6-billion war appropriation.

On September 27, Warsaw surrendered and the German troops began the occupation of the city.

On October 1, the British income tax of 37-5/10 per cent was levied to raise the British war budget $10-billion.

September of 1940 Proves Eventful Month

On September 29, the Russo-German frontier agreement was signed in Moscow. Under its terms both nations agreed to attempt to persuade England and France to make peace with Germany. In the event of failure, both nations agreed to "consult on necessary measures."

The new boundaries establishing the partition of Poland were arranged.

On the same day Estonia and Russia concluded their "mutual assistance" treaty, permitting the Soviets to establish naval and air bases and to maintain troops on Estonia soil.

On October 1, Winston Churchill condoned Soviet Russia's actions in Poland and in the Baltic States as necessary to its national interests. He declared the menace of German U-boats had been throttled and stated it was not for Hitler to determine when war should end. On this date Britain conscripted 250,000 new troops.

On October 2, Secretary of State Hull announced that the United States would withhold its recognition of the Polish conquest and continue its relations with the new Polish government which had been established in France.

American Republics Draw Defense Zone

On the same date, October 2, in the declaration of Panama, the 21 American Republics drew the safety

(Continued on Page 18)

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Spheres of Influence

Part Two—The United States

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

This is the second in a new series of articles studying the new alignment of world powers based upon economic rather than political ambitions.

APPROXIMATELY 120 years ago the South American Republics were overthrowing the rule of Spain and establishing, as we had already done, free States.

The United States was quick to recognize and extend formal recognition to these sister Republics to the South. This was in 1820 when we wished success to the new Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

A year later, the Emperor of Russia issued a *ukase* prohibiting any landing or settlement on the northwestern coast of North America from the Islands of the Bering Straits southward to the fifty-first parallel of latitude.

In 1823, the Holy Alliance, consisting of Austria, Russia and Prussia, combined with France to restore the South American Republics to their former owner, Spain. It was not that they loved Spain so much as they feared democracy and particularly independence. The Holy Alliance was wedded to the outworn theory of empire and it looked askance at the threat of revolution and the rise of nationality in the Western Hemisphere.

United States Eluded Joint Protest With England

England had not recognized the newly created Republics of South America but in August of 1823, the British Foreign Secretary, George Canning, wrote to our Minister at London, Richard Rush, suggesting that the United States join with England in a joint declaration that neither power would admit of a return of these Republics of South America to their former owner, Spain.

The suggested joint declaration did not mention Spain but simply confined itself to the statement that neither Great Britain nor America would permit the transfer to any foreign power.

Because Great Britain had not recognized the newly created Republics and because the United States had recognized them, the position of the United States and Great Britain varied radically. Wisely did America refuse to join in the joint declaration because such a policy would have thrown us directly into European politics.

Situation Gave Rise to Monroe Doctrine

In the Summer of 1823, the Cabinet discussed Great Britain's proposal, and, by December, President Monroe was ready with his message to Congress, delivered on December 2. In this message was contained the historic *Monroe Doctrine*. It had no effect in law as passed by Congress or in treaty. It was simply what it assumed to be, an individual President's declaration of policy, which could not be expected to bind future administrations or future Congresses. Nevertheless, without sanction of any law it has been treated by the entire world as an American policy sanctioned by the support of the century from that day to this.

Looking back over the twelve decades, the very language of the presidential message is rightly taught in every classroom of American history. Certain paragraphs are now quoted so that the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE will understand what was America's policy 120 years ago:

". . . as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Stated Policy Declares for Independence

"It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere.

"But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

"It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other Powers will pursue the same course.

Prepare for Defense When Rights Are Invaded

"Our policy in regard to Europe . . . remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its Powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by frank, firm and manly policy, meeting in all instances, the just claims of every Power, submitting to injuries from none . . .

"In the wars of the European Powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense."

President Roosevelt Extends the Doctrine

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, received an honorary degree from Queens University, Kingston, Ontario in August, 1938, he astounded the world by his extension of Monroe's doctrine.

The President's message was not to Congress, his words did not have the force of law, and, certainly, no published treaty has since confirmed it. Nevertheless, it is not inaccurate to say that what President Monroe uttered on December 2, 1823, President Roosevelt extended by a like utterance in August, 1938.

Here are the words of Mr. Roosevelt:

"The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

The President certainly went sled-length in this declaration. It simply means that if Canada is invaded, the President has pledged this nation to go to Canada's defense. Canada, today, is a belligerent in the European War.

There was no qualification in the Roosevelt declaration. There was no known invitation by the mother country to protect her Dominion on this side of the Atlantic. There was no admitted need for American help to her neighbor on the North. The President, we repeat, went full-length in the announcement of a policy to protect the territorial integrity of Canada were it to be invaded.

Uncle Sam's Record Includes Bit of Conquest

In the meantime, our relations with the rest of the Western Hemisphere need at least a superficial review. The South American Republics maintained their independence. An attempt to return Mexico to European domination came in the midst of our Civil War when Maximilian sought to re-establish imperialism South of the Rio Grande.

Previously, of course, we, ourselves, had entered into a war with Mexico for the conquest of territory under a theory of "Manifest Destiny," or "eventually why not now." Texas had declared its independence and we recognized the Lone Star State. Ultimately we annexed Texas.

Then we set forth our armies for the conquest of the Southwest, and particularly the strip between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Latterly, we wrote some chapters that do not bear the closest of examination from the standpoint of national ethics.

It is commonly accepted that we "engineered a revolution" in order to "recognize" Panama and to get control over the canal zone. The Nicaraugua incident has received sufficient treatment in the magazines of America to convince us that a blush should occasionally color our cheeks. The disclosures of the Nye Investigating Committee on Munitions demonstrated that our commercial interests utilized the majesty of government itself to sell arms, munitions and instruments of war to competing sisters in the southlands, egging them on to mutual destruction for the sordid profits accruing to the "merchandisers of murder."

Statements Proclaim Our Sphere of Influence

When President Roosevelt guaranteed the territorial integrity of Canada against the aggression of any foreign power he had extended the Monroe Doctrine to a considerable degree. That was in August, 1938.

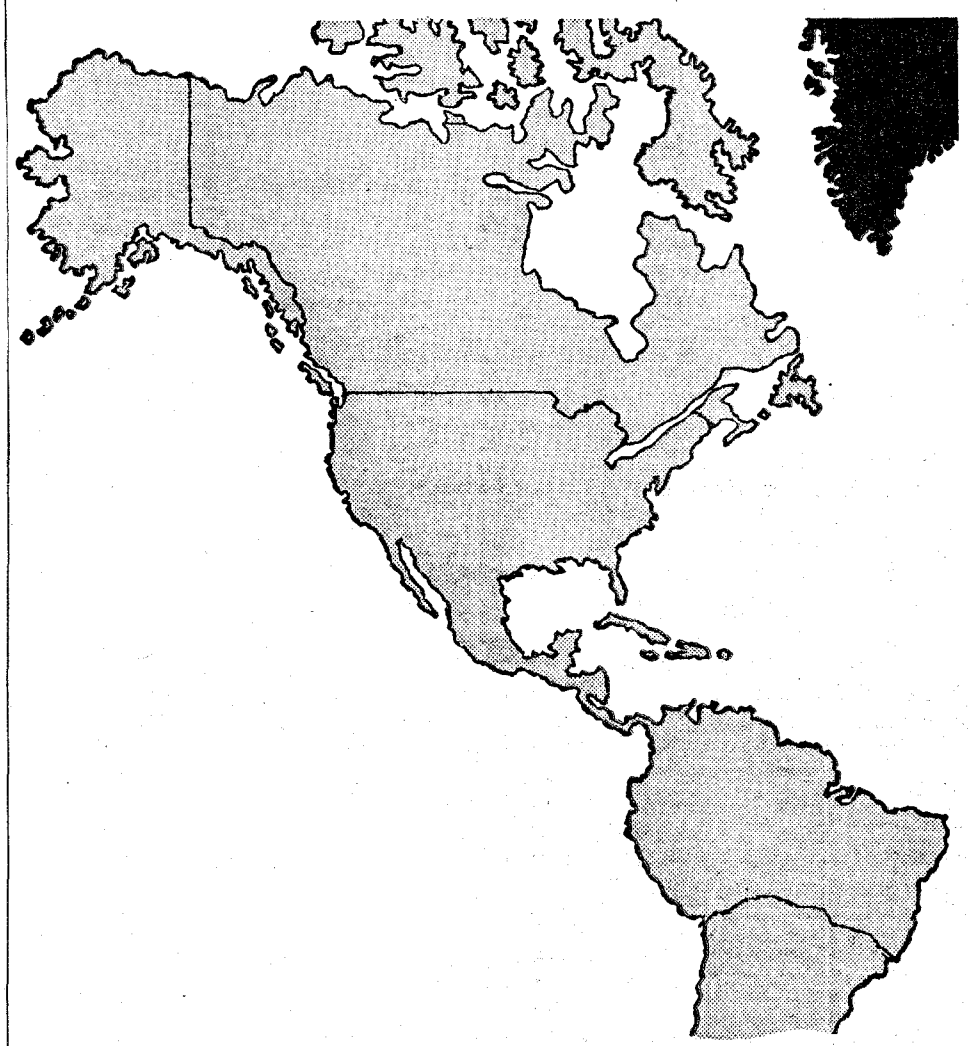
Eight months later, in April, 1939, President Roosevelt declared, in a speech before the Pan American Union, that the United States would meet any attack on any of the Americas with all its strength.

This is practically the completion of our doctrine of a "sphere of influence." It involved no legislation, either by Congressional action or by treaty. It involved a policy announced nearly twelve decades ago by President Monroe and a policy twice announced by President Roosevelt.

In the one instance it was concerned with the colonization by European

(Continued on Page 18)

Solidarity of the Continent



Speaking before the Pan-American Union at Washington on April 14, 1939, President Roosevelt said: "I pledge that my own country will also give economic support, so that no American nation need surrender any fraction of its sovereign freedom to maintain its economic welfare. That is the spirit and intent of the *Declaration of Lima:* the solidarity of the continent!"

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On the Farm Front

Farmers See 'Joker' In Wallace Credit

Government Guarantee of Land Bank Bonds Still Retains 'Debt Money'

By the Farm Editor

THE RECENT excursion of Agriculture Secretary Henry Wallace into the field of "direct mail advertising" to sell his ideas on credit reform to farmers, elicited severe criticism from anti-New Dealers and, it is believed, murmurs of suspicion from some farmers.

Wallace critics assailed the Secretary on the ground that the thousands of letters he sent to farmers throughout the country were printed and mailed at Government expense —that the stunt was, in effect, a mass direct mail lobby on behalf of Wallace-proposed legislation.

Government agencies, the critics pointed out, are prohibited by law from using Federal funds to influence legislation.

Farmers Applaud Motive but Suspect a 'Joker'

What did the farmers who received these communications think? Unquestionably they, like SOCIAL JUSTICE, heartily endorsed the Secretary's motive—the lowering of interest rates on farm mortgages.

At the same time, some, apparently, were skeptical. One farmer, from Perrysburg, Ohio, seems to base his suspicions, for which he admittedly has no concrete support, on an inherent distrust of the New Deal in general.

In a letter to SOCIAL JUSTICE he expresses a belief that there is probably a "joker" in the Wallace plan, which proposes, in addition to decreasing interest rates, that the Government repay farm borrowers for the stock they were forced to buy in Farm Loan Associations when they obtained loans.

SOCIAL JUSTICE reiterates its sympathy with Mr. Wallace's efforts to cut interest rates on farm mortgages; but, like the Perrysburg farmer, we agree there may be a "joker" in the Secretary's proposal.

Asks Government Guarantee Bank Bonds

Wallace would continue to finance farm mortgages through the sale of bonds by the Federal Land Banks. He would achieve the interest reduction for farmers by having the Government guarantee Land Bank bonds, which it does not do at present. This Government backing of the securities, the Secretary points out in his circular to the farmers, would afford the bonds more stability and, therefore, would permit their sale to investors at lower interest rates.

The saving thus effected would, in turn, enable Land Banks to lend money at proportionately lower rates to farmers.

On the surface that appears to be a splendid proposition. But let it not be forgotten that Mr. Wallace still is dealing in debt money. Instead of continuing to have farmers borrow money from the privately owned Land Banks — which obtain their money through the sale of interest-bearing bonds—the question is asked, why doesn't Wallace advocate the use of money now held by the Government?

Suggest Direct Loan From Stabilization Fund

Receiving loans directly from the Government, farmers would thus be spared the expense of paying the added interest with which the Land Banks repay their bondholders. In brief, this would eliminate the condition whereby bank bondholders reap profits at the expense of harassed farmers.

Where would the Federal Government get the money to lend? Well, there are reputed to be about 2-billion unemployed dollars in the *Stabilization Fund;* and President Roosevelt has not yet exercised the authority given him by the *Thomas Amendment* to issue $3-billion additional currency. Tapping these sources would provide ample means of financing the program.

SOCIAL JUSTICE commends Secretary Wallace for his stand against the co-operative feature of the present farm mortgage system. Under it, farmers, when borrowing from Land Banks, are required to take 5 per cent of their loans in stock of National Farm Loan Associations. They are obliged, in other words, to borrow and pay interest on 5 per cent more than they otherwise would borrow.

Theoretically this co-operative feature makes the farmers part owners and tends to insure re-payment of loans. The Farm Loan Associations are an adjunct of the Land Banks. Again, theoretically, the farmers receive dividends on the stock they have purchased under duress.

Co-operative Loan Theories Have Failed

Unfortunately, neither of these theories works in practice. Wallace declared in his letter to farmers that more than half of the National Farm Loan Association units are insolvent and that "only 40 per cent of them are sufficiently solvent to be able to accept applications and sell their stock to members."

Moreover, the Perrysburg farmer states he has received *no interest* on his loan association stock since 1932!

Obviously, then, the so-called "co-operative" plan has failed in too many instances.

Some sound, economical system must replace it. Measures adopted so far to slash farm mortgage interest rates are far from satisfactory. Most deplorable is the arrangement whereby the Government, as Mr. Wallace pointed out, has been subsidizing bankers at a cost of "a good many million dollars a year."

"Interest rates charged borrowers of the Land Banks," he wrote, "have been reduced temporarily for several years by Congress appropriating from the Federal Treasury and paying the Land Banks the difference between the interest rate which the farmers contract to pay and the emergency rate established by Congress."

Thus, because the Land Banks have refused to reduce their interest rates, American taxpayers foot the bill, to the enrichment of already-wealthy bankers.

It is high time the Government ceased doling out free money in such reckless fashion. It is time to concentrate on a program that will give farmers low interest rates without handing bankers millions of dollars for the "service" of maintaining high interest charges.

As for the Wallace proposal to reimburse farmers holding Loan Association stock, that seems an unnecessary Governmental expense. In a sense that would be bailing out the bankers again, as well as farmers.

Real relief can be given debt-ridden farmers, however, by refinancing their mortgages, by scaling them down according to present values. Such an approach, together with a nominal interest rate to cover the cost of the service would save countless farms from foreclosure.

U. S. Ready to Finance World State

Treasury's Gold Stock Is 'Safest Asset in World,' Morgenthau's Boast

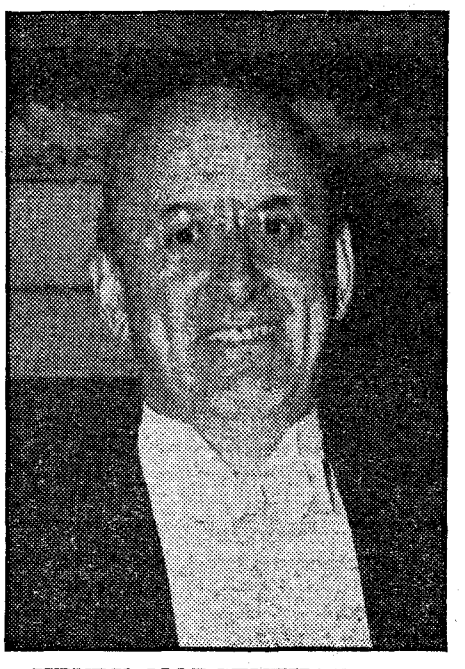
By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his recent address before the National Institute of Government, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said that the United States Treasury's $18-billion, 700-million stock in gold was "the safest physical asset in the world." Furthermore, the Treasury Secretary indicated that the United States may utilize its huge gold resources to "assist in world-wide economic reconstruction," when peace comes. Thus, Mr. Morgenthau would seem to indicate plainly enough that America would be willing to internationalize its gold hoard in order to issue a world currency.

Thus, the United States Treasury, and the United States Federal Reserve Bank, would act as an international treasury and reserve bank to *"issue, create, and fix the value of"* currency to be used by the nations of the post-war world. This internationalization of gold is a necessary foundation of the proposed Federation of Nations with its international government, dictated culture and world police force.

Policy Change Spells Disaster, Is View

Secretary Morgenthau warned his hearers that any change in the Government's present policies, such as reducing its official price of gold and silver, or attempting to halt further gold acquisitions by the United States Treasury would "result in real disaster." The Secretary readily admitted that the lowering of the price of gold and silver, and the cessation of premium purchases of the precious metals, would be disastrous insofar as America's gold and silver hoard would automatically lose about 41 per cent of its value.



HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

"We can feel entirely comfortable in the possession of a supply of gold with which we can meet future demands upon our monetary system without any shock to our economy," Mr. Morgenthau said. He did not say where and why these demands would arise. But he did insinuate that demands would be made. These demands, no doubt, would come from nations which have not paid their debts and which yet hope that America, in charity, would be able to give them back the gold which we purchased from them at premium prices. These premiums they used for carrying on the very war which is to make their post-war demands necessary.

Recently, several high administration officials have suggested that the United States might properly make gold loans to foreign governments in order to rehabilitate these nations exhausted by a long war, and to redistribute America's ever mounting gold hoard. These "high officials" did not explain how these nations could borrow the money, since they can give no security, pay no interest in money or goods, or guarantee that lender against loss. Furthermore, these "officials high in the administration" did not explain that America would have to give the gold outright to nations from whom America purchased the gold at $35 an ounce and who used the profits from the transaction to wage the war of destruction and devastation. Such a post-war loan — to the nations of Europe, at least—would be *having one's cake and eating it at the same time.*

Conceiving the ultimate defeat of the capitalistic gold-holding nations of Europe, the gold holders' funding operation would doubtless have to be confined to the Americas. Indeed, this is the theme which Father Coughlin, and SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, repeatedly have discussed.

Europe's War Fought to Save Gold Standard

Brushing aside the fear that gold would have to be abandoned as the international standard of money and medium of exchange, Mr. Morgenthau said that the abandonment of the gold standard would come only if and when the world is dominated by "one or two ruthless powers." This statement is highly indicative: it informed the Secretary's audience in so many words that the present war is being fought to preserve the gold standard and gold as a medium of exchange—against nations who, if victorious, will foist their system of non-gold scrip money, barter and exchange on the rest of the world.

Mr. Morgenthau, and the other spokesmen, have yet to explain how any nation can do business on the gold standard, if America has cornered and monopolizes the gold supply of the world. It is certain that even though the barter nations are defeated, the other nations cannot preserve their gold standard; unless America gives them the gold necessary to preserve their international commerce and national money systems.

Speaking of the possibility of a victory of the anti-gold Totalitarians, Secretary Morgenthau said:

"Under those circumstances, life would be so different that the possible loss in the value of gold would be the least of our troubles. Certain governments may boast of the day when independent democracies will disappear. I, for one, have no fears that such boasts can be made good."

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The Scandinavian Adventure

Great Britain's Moral and Material Account Overdrawn: The Reich Winner So Far

By DR. J. S. BARNES
European Correspondent for SOCIAL JUSTICE

BECAUSE OF the necessity of eluding wartime censorship in various countries, Dr. Barnes' article from Europe is somewhat delayed. But he is not undertaking to be a "war correspondent" in the sense of reporting daily events—that is the news writers' task. As to the story behind the propaganda and an honest interpretation of the news, a long and growing list of sound articles—and forecasts borne out—assure our readers of the competence of their correspondent. SOCIAL JUSTICE is happy to present to our readers another of these analyses of conditions in Europe.

AT THE TIME of this writing, Narvik is still in German hands. But it is probable that the British, sooner or later, will be able to occupy the port. However, the railway as far as the Swedish frontier has been destroyed The bridges are down, the tunnels blown in, the embankments blown up

Great Britain's supplies of the particularly valuable iron ore from the mines of Kiruna cannot possibly be resumed before next August or September, and this means a loss of some 2,500,000 tons, which in the meantime will be shipped to Germany through the Swedish port of Lulea —in addition to the normal German shipments (amounting to 8-million tons) during the summer months when Lulea is free of ice.

Moreover, since the total quantity of ore annually shipped to Germany through Narvik was never more than 2-million tons, Germany could not begin to be the loser in Scandinavia until the winter of 1941-42. She will also obtain all the exportable surplus of the iron mines in southern Norway and so actually increase considerably her supplies of iron, which is one of the raw materials especially needed by her

As far as Narvik is concerned, Britain's advantage is problematical and long dated It looks as if she had merely cut off her nose to spite her face. For the rest, it looks as if the great balance of advantage must continue to lie with Germany

Germany will now be able to obtain from Denmark important supplies of butter, eggs and lard, which till now went to England and represented no less than 54 per cent of British imports of these articles, not easily replaced

English Lose Source of Supply

Germany also obtains considerable additional supplies of copper, lead and other important minerals from southern Norway; while England loses large supplies of fish, wood pulp and ships for her carrying trade. She also loses important foreign markets for her own goods

Newspapers in Britain have already been ordered to reduce their volume by half in order to economize wood pulp. The ration of bacon, eggs and butter is to be curtailed. As for the ships, it is difficult to estimate the number lost to her carrying trade. The greater part of the huge tonnage of Norwegian and Danish ships were in the service of Britain. Many of these ships are, of course, out trading and many of them will now doubtless be secured by Britain. But many others were at the time of the German occupation lying in their home ports. Others were in the Baltic. Others again will find their way to neutral ports. In any case it may be supposed that it is as if Britain had lost at one fell swoop not less than some 1-million tons of ships hitherto plying in her service

Nor must it be forgotten that the British navy's task will henceforth be more dispersed by the fresh problems now imposed on it in the Mediterranean and by Germany's occupation of the Low Countries, notably Holland and Belgium. Thus, Great Britain will possess fewer warships available for the task of convoy of trade and the policing of distant oceans. And there is likely to be a continuous toll of ships and men

Although it is true that Germany's war effort will also be extended and subjected to a continuous toll of losses, the Reich at least is in a better position than the British Empire to risk surface warships, because hitherto so many of these were lying idle, while the possession of ports in the newly occupied countries, as bases for submarine and aerial warfare will considerably improve the Germans' strategical position

British First to Violate Norwegian Neutrality

Technically, Germany is within her rights under international law in what she has undertaken in Norway. Great Britain was the first to violate Norwegian neutrality and it is useless to speculate on whether or not Germany had the previous intention of doing the same. It may be so. But nobody knows except Hitler and his military advisers. The fact that Germany was prepared to move at a moment's notice is merely evidence of good staff work. There is, besides, another side to the picture, for which there exists a good deal of evidence, namely, that the laying of the mines by Great Britain was but the first step in the diplomatic game of forcing Norway and Sweden into war with Germany

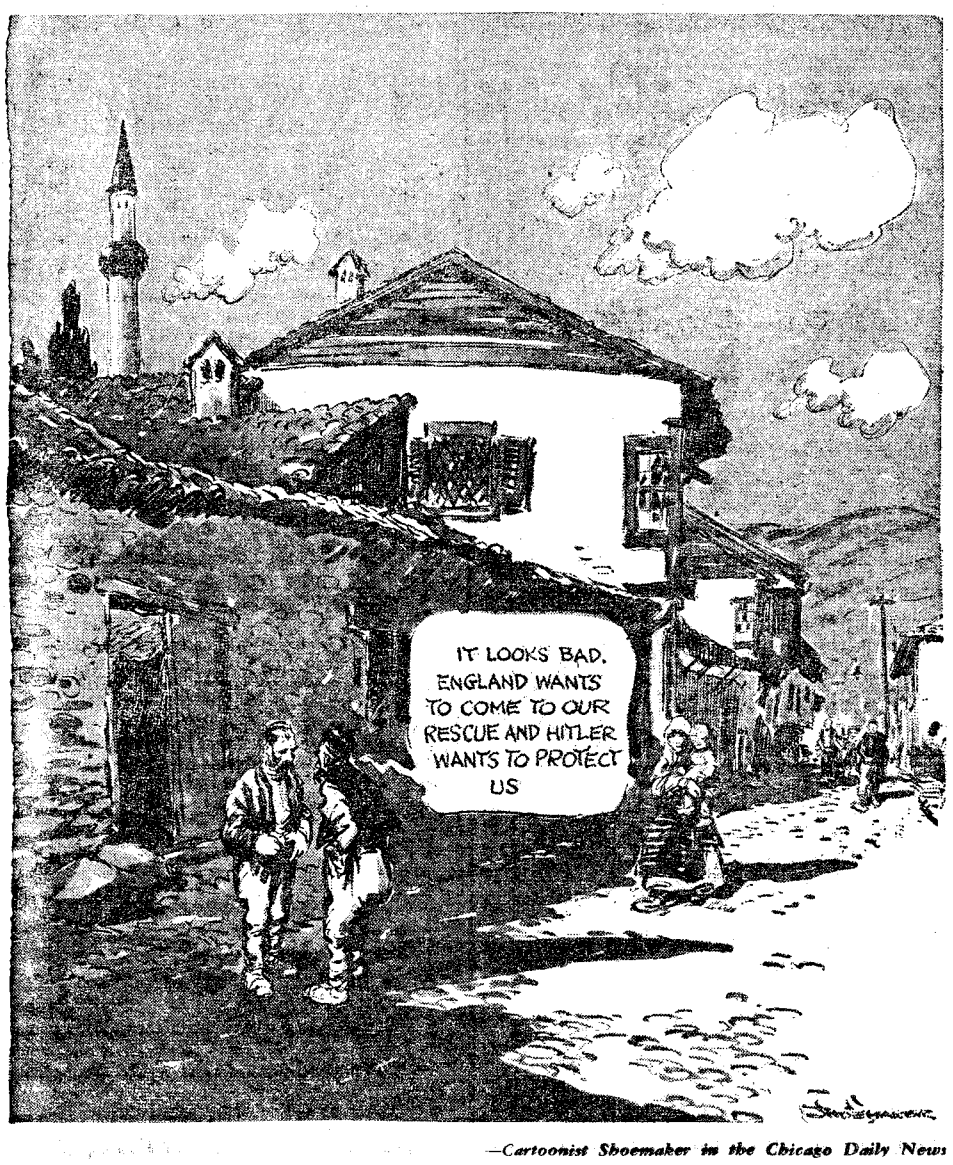
We know, at any rate, that when peace came between Finland and Russia (which I foresaw in a previous article in SOCIAL JUSTICE), it came as a great disappointment to the rulers of Britain. They did not want peace, even though war meant the overrunning of all Finland by the Bolsheviks. The rulers of Britain had no thought for Finland. All they hoped for was that the overrunning of Finland right up to the frontiers of Sweden would so alarm the latter country that it would feel forced to declare war on Russia, especially as Britain and France were ready to send a large army in aid via Norway, who in such circumstances would undoubtedly have stood by Sweden.

But once the British and French armies were in occupation of Scandinavia, it was intended to use them not so much to help Finland as to make it possible for the British fleet to enter the Baltic and to cut off Germany from all possibility of trading with the northern powers. That, undoubtedly, was the plan.

It is, therefore, extremely likely that this attractive strategical plan was not abandoned altogether when Finland made peace. It was hoped to realize it by other means. The laying of the mines may, therefore, be regarded as merely the thin end of the wedge towards levering Norway and Sweden into war. If this were true, Germany was doubly justified in her action

It is not necessary to say any more. Britain has ventured and has so far dismally failed. Germany was too quick and too well prepared. Britain, moreover, has made herself ridiculous, because she violated the neutrality of a small power, while at the same time hypocritically claiming to be the protector of small powers. Nor has she even justified her action by any resounding success

Somewhere in the Balkans



—Cartoonist Shoemaker in the Chicago Daily News

MONEY
Facts You Should Know

Financing the Second World War

THE "DEMOCRACIES" of the world still have gold. The Totalitarian States have little or none Yet, strange to say, in the financing of the "Second World War" it is the Democracies that plunge headlong into borrowing on interest-bearing bonds, while the Totalitarian States issue currency against the productive resources of their respective nations. The Democracies will pay twice, if they pay at all. They will pay back dollar for dollar of the borrowed principal of the bonds, and they will pay interest which normally exceeds the principal as the debt runs from generation to generation

In 1913, the debt of the 53 nations directly or indirectly affected on the Allied side amounted to some $43,-200,000,000. The tremendous burden of war-time taxes laid heavy upon the peoples of the world, yet the 1919 debt of these same nations amounted to $354,100,000,000. Consequently, a partial cost of the World War must be accepted as $311-billion. By 1926 that debt had been reduced to $112-billion. Yet the nations involved did not pay the debt. They either repudiated it or revaluated their currency. Germany took the way of the printing press and wiped out $70-billion of her indebtedness.

Poland, through revaluation and repudiation, reduced her debt to $69-billion.

France revaluated the franc and reduced her debt at least $33-billion.

Russia repudiated and then, after repudiation, revaluated its currency and secured $24-billion of debt relief.

Austria accomplished a $17-billion reduction through revaluation and repudiation.

Italy, by the same methods, profited to the extent of $11-billion

War is capitalism's greatest enemy. The first World War brought not only repudiation and revaluation but the frightful tax of interest on the remaining debt.

On the $112-billion not repudiated the interest already amounts to a figure in excess of $100-billion. Borrowing nations pay twice They return the principal and then an amount greater than the principal called interest. Totalitarian States issue currency against their productive resources.

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YOU CAN WIN A DOUBLED PRIZE OF $5,000.00 BY ENTERING CONTEST NOW!

ONE MORE WEEK—$13,000.00 WAITING

QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK!

QUESTION No. 7

What, According to Father Coughlin, Do Our Banks Pay the Government for Government Bonds?

1. Face value of the bonds in currency.
2. Twenty per cent of the face value of the bonds.
3. Thirty per cent of the face value of the bonds.
4. Forty per cent of the face value of the bonds.
5. Fifty per cent of the face value of the bonds.
6. Ten cents on the dollar—out of their excess reserves.

QUESTION No. 8

How Has the United States Already Helped to Finance the Allies' War?

1. By extending credit for war supplies.
2. By "cash and carry."
3. By buying gold from them at $35.00 per ounce.
4. By selling them gold.
5. By buying industrial stocks and bonds of England and France.
6. By buying English and French government bonds.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 7 For Question No. 7 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 8** For Question No. 8 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

GET ANOTHER READER INTO THE CONTEST

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 7 For Question No. 7 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 8** For Question No. 8 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

START IN RIGHT HERE!

QUESTION No. 1

Name One Thing That Is Not a Natural Resource

1. Land.
2. Minerals.
3. Air.
4. A Federal Reserve $20-note.
5. Water.
6. Sunlight.

QUESTION No. 2

Who or What Owns the Federal Reserve Banks?

1. The United States Government.
2. Private corporations.
3. The people as a whole.
4. The United States Congress.
5. The United States Treasury Department.
6. The Bank of England.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 2** For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATIVE

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 2** For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

QUESTION No. 3

What Is Meant by a Fictitious Loan?

1. A loan made for a non-productive purpose.
2. A loan which bears no interest.
3. A loan made for an illegal purpose.
4. A loan of money which does not exist in fact.
5. A loan of actual currency.
6. A loan of real wealth.

QUESTION No. 4

What Alone Should Be the Basis of a Nation's Money?

1. Gold.
2. Silver.
3. Government bonds or obligations.
4. International bank obligations.
5. Real wealth of the nation.
6. It needs no basis.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 4** For Question No. 4 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

GET AN UNCLE OR AUNT TO ENTER

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 4** For Question No. 4 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

QUESTION No. 5

What Is the Chief Business of Small Banks?

1. Lending money to farmers.
2. Lending money to home-owners.
3. Lending money to merchants.
4. Buying the debt of the nation.
5. Lending money to manufacturers.
6. Lending money to foreign nations.

QUESTION No. 6

What Can Best Save Man Economically From the Machine?

1. Improved distribution of goods based upon honest money.
2. Reduction in the use of machinery.
3. Issuance of more government bonds to relieve the unemployed.
4. Reduction of the birth rate.
5. Curtailment of the use of manufactured goods.
6. Reduction of the standard of living.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 5 For Question No. 5 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 6** For Question No. 6 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

INDUCE ANOTHER TO ENTER THIS CONTEST

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 5 For Question No. 5 I select Answer No. ☐ **No. 6** For Question No. 6 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

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A BURST OF SPEED ON YOUR PART CAN MEAN A QUICK VICTORY

IF YOU KNEW that you would receive a check for $5,000.00 within a few weeks if you did a certain easy thing—you'd do it, wouldn't you?

Now, we are not going to say that by entering our great *"MEN AND MONEY" Contest* you are sure of winning $5,000.00. But we WILL say that, unless you enter, you surely will NOT win it.

Fact is, there is only one week remaining before the "deadline" on the doubling of this great list of cash awards will be announced. Only one short week.

That means that, if you are going to strike for that handsome Grand Prize of $5,000.00, or any of the remaining 108 cash prizes, you MUST show some immediate action. You positively MUST enter right away.

And it's mighty easy to enter right today. The great contest is only four weeks old. On page 14 we have reprinted for your convenience all of the past questions, together with No. 7 and No. 8, the questions for this week.

If you are already in the competition, of course, you will just send in the solutions to No. 7 and No. 8.

But, if you have not yet entered, you can do so today by sending in your solutions to all eight questions on the page, together with your remittance of 40 cents. That act will bring you to an even footing with every other contestant, regardless of when he or she entered.

These questions are all familiar to you as a reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE and as a follower of Father Coughlin. You know his principles on monetary reform. You are familiar with current events as printed in the week-to-week issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The questions will not all be easy. Of course, there must be some puzzleation. But the best and most appropriate answers are chosen and decided upon by the entire staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine and, as a reader, you should be able to pick them out.

Think what you could do with $5,000.00 in cash! Then consider the FACT that your opportunity to win is equal to that of any other contestant.

Think of those things TODAY—and you will conclude there is only one logical, sensible thing to do—

ENTER RIGHT NOW BY ANSWERING THE EIGHT QUESTIONS ON PAGE 14.

Rules of the Contest

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employes of Father Coughlin or members of their families.

2. The contest shall consist of 50 questions and shall run for 11 consecutive weeks, beginning on Monday, May 13, 1940. Two questions each week for 10 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 11th week. Each question deals with the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin in his radio addresses or with the world's leading men at this time and the effects of their actions on current events.

3. A Grand Prize of $2,500.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the viewpoint of Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine as expressed over the radio or in print. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers. For these remittances the contestant shall have sent without further cost two copies of Father Coughlin's radio lecture books.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. If submitting more than one set of answers, the contestant is required to keep them distinct by designating them "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each submitted set shall entitle the contestant to the two books specified in Rule 4

Instructions to Contestants

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full NOW, $2.50, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. Each question pertains to the social justice and money principles laid down by Father Coughlin, to the contents of his radio addresses on the money question and to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine as to current events. Proper or best and most appropriate answers to all questions are found in Father Coughlin's radio speeches and in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

One out of the list of suggested answers under each question will be the best or most appropriate, based upon the pronouncements of Father Coughlin on money or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted.

5. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your Sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

6. Remember how you can win a DOUBLED prize. If you enter the contest during the first five weeks, and the set of answers thus entered is adjudged a prize-winner after the contest closes, your prize will be DOUBLED. In order to qualify for a doubled prize, you must have sent in five duly qualified weekly coupons with a total of 50 cents during the first five weeks.

109 WILL BE MADE HAPPY!

		If You Enter Early
GRAND PRIZE	$2,500	$5,000
Second Prize	1,200	2,400
Third Prize	1,000	2,000
Fourth Prize	400	800
Fifth Prize	300	600
Sixth Prize. 4 cash awards at $25	100	200
Seventh Prize. 100 cash awards at $10	1,000	2,000
TOTAL	$6,500	For early Entrance $13,000

All Prizes Doubled for Early Entrance

Prompt entrance into the great "MEN AND MONEY" Contest will mean much to you. It will mean that, as a prize-winner, you will win just twice as much as if you delay until after the first five weeks.

Five Thousand Dollars is a neat little pile of money these days, or any other days. That is exactly the amount you will receive IF you enter the Contest during the first five weeks and are then adjudged winner of the Grand Prize at the end.

Now, those precious five first weeks will slide away mighty fast. Four are already gone. You know how time gets away from us all. The thing for you to do is enter right TODAY. Get in right now by setting down your answers to the first eight questions on page 14—then persevering in the Contest to the very end. And the end is only EIGHT WEEKS off.

Of course, all other prizes—all 108 of them—are also to be DOUBLED for those winners who enter during the first five weeks. The Second Prize winner will receive a check for $2,400.00, if he or she comes in early. The Third Prize winner will open an envelope and take out a check for $2,000.00—just for showing a little speed. TODAY. Don't hold off. The smart thing to do is enter NOW.

ADDRESS ALL CONTEST MAIL TO

'CONTEST MANAGER' SOCIAL JUSTICE

ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

BE READY FOR QUESTIONS No. 9 AND No. 10 NEXT WEEK

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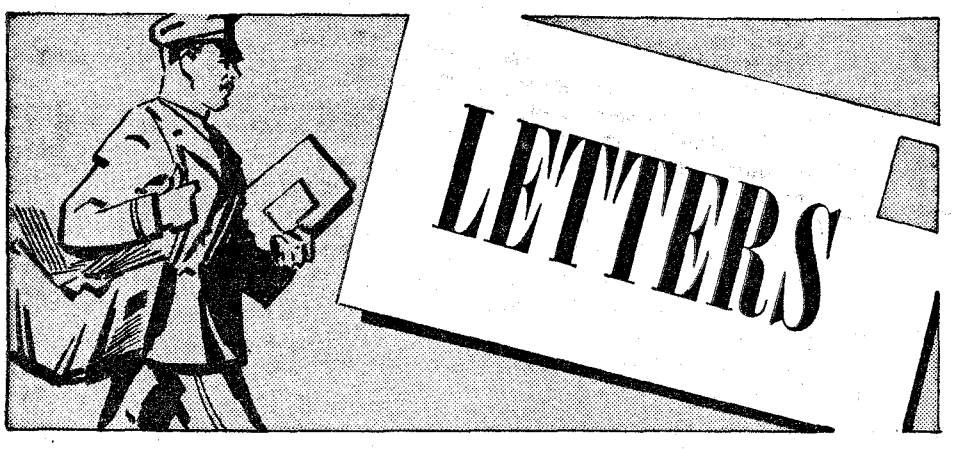

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

Always, America First!

TO THE EDITOR:

If Mr. Rynne has been a regular reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE during the past three years, as he stated he was, and is now convinced that it is "a Nazi propaganda sheet" because it prints facts regardless of who they hit, I fear we have a hopeless student to educate in the principles of Christian social justice. And if Mrs. Donovan feels as though she can express the sentiment of "a vast majority of the Irish people" that English rule is just, perhaps she can explain why the abdication of King Edward was forced just when he had insisted that something "must" be done to help the starving miners in Wales.

In our anxiety to create American sympathy for England, in this war between capitalism and anti-capitalism, we should remember that England had its representatives in Moscow prepared to share the same bed with Stalin when Hitler gave them the double-cross; that the Allies have done practically nothing to save Christianity and the independence of Spain, Latvia, Estonia, Finland or Poland; that England was proud of the fact that her armies were able to retreat from Norway without the loss of a man, although she provoked the war in that country when she mined Norwegian waters to stop German trade.

Our concern should always be—America first!

—Patrick J. Gaughan

South Hadley, Mass.

Mayor La Guardia and the New Day

TO THE EDITOR:

I heard Mayor La Guardia broadcasting from the World's Fair on opening day, May 11, and although I respect the office of the Mayor, I still think a citizen may disagree with him, especially when the Mayor is speaking for the City of New York, which means approximately seven million people.

His Honor said at the beginning, after greeting "Hello Folks," that "Really a miracle has been performed because the 1940 Fair improves upon the perfection of the 1939 Fair." Well, I should hope so and it really is a "miracle" to have been able to do away with the entertainments at the Fair which were degrading and demoralizing. The failure financially and the protests of the churches, to their credit, helped to bring about the "miracle."

His Honor also spoke about freedom of speech, religion, press and assembly and that we were about to "complete the fourth necessary pillar to maintain freedom and that is the pillar of economic security." I wish he would have explained just how we were constructing the pillar of economic security. America still has 10-million unemployed, still has 20-million dependent on the Government, either through relief or W.P.A., and still has one-third of the nation ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clothed. In my opinion, we must have monetary reform in order to obtain economic security, otherwise we will not be able to obtain that fourth pillar of economic security. The Mayor said "there is no place within the grounds of the World's Fair or within the city limits for local or international bandits." With this I agree and I hope Joe Stalin, as well as Adolf Hitler, are included.

I heartily agree with the Mayor that "the dawn of a new day will come when peace to all men will reign, peace to people under their own government, free to choose the kind of government and what men will run their government." This will not come about, in my opinion, until all peoples and nations have Christ and His Gospel within their hearts and in their legislative chambers and until all people, regardless of race, color, or creed, apply the principles of Christianity to every daily act of their lives. I hope His Honor allows me this privilege of differing with him, especially after his stressing the fact of having free speech, etc., in our great country.

—Joseph H. Spagnola

Brooklyn, New York

Sifting Propaganda

TO THE EDITOR:

I sincerely congratulate you on your excellent work in sifting the European war propaganda and presenting the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE with the whole truth.

As a distributor of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine I speak for myself and my 400 customers in asking you to keep up this good work because the propaganda agents are once more attempting to involve us in the task of making the world safe for the "imperialists."

—Robert Lee Diehl

New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Get a New Umpire!

TO THE EDITOR:

Prosperity is just around the corner of Broadway and Wall Street.

Big business has secured a monopoly on prosperity by establishing low price levels through loss leader selling. The umpire, the administration, is supposed to see that the business game is played to the rules, in accordance with fair price levels, but instead it has let big business make new rules at the expense of one-third of the nation, including the 10-million unemployed.

It's about time to get a new umpire.

—Joseph Hirt

New York City

A Discrimination?

TO THE EDITOR:

Our citizens are compelled to submit to pre-marital and pre-natal blood tests. Why are the immigrants permitted to enter the United States without taking blood tests?

—Josephine Riss

New York, N. Y.

'If I Were President'

(More truth than poetry; more verity than verse.)

TO THE EDITOR:

"If I were President," with the power in my hand to do away with poverty in my own beloved land, I'd consider I was lucky to have the golden chance. I'd forget about Great Britain, or Germany, or France, with their everlasting fighting like neighbors 'cross the fence. I'd know that interfering just wasn't common sense.

What centuries had failed to stop, I couldn't well achieve. I'd feel I had enough to do in my own land to relieve the many ills and heartaches that make my country sad; and I'd do the job right quickly before Americans got mad. They are tolerant and patient until aroused and then—they'll show what they are made of; for we still have some real men.

American I would be—first and last—and proud to be, and I would want America to be proud of me. But I'd know I must deserve it; I couldn't just demand a place in the hearts of my countrymen. That I'd understand.

I wouldn't ape the dictators to whom "power" is the thing. I'd concentrate upon my own job and do my best to bring abundant happiness and health to this land of the free. It is so blest with natural wealth I'd hate the world to see half-starved little children who, through no fault of theirs, are growing up so broken by worrying-parents' cares.

Amidst such plenty, why such want? Why starving children, men so gaunt? . . .

I'd walk along some city street and scan the faces that I'd meet. I'd be ashamed of the despair I'd see so plainly written there; despair, worry, fear and doubt, that my term in office had brought about. I'd fight for that "ill-fed one-third, ill-housed and ill-clothed" too. I wouldn't let smart foreigners tell me what to do. I'd make my own dear country the finest one on earth; I'd make my name an honored one so they'd celebrate my birth; not for being President—that, any man could be, if he had had the lucky breaks that were afforded me—but because I'd kept my promises, every one I'd made. I'd hate to have my fellowmen think I was afraid.

I'd drive the money-changers out or I'd give up my job. I wouldn't be an "easy-mark" for the international mob. I'd hate to have the peoples of other countries know that I was just a talker, without good works to show. I wouldn't set myself up as a good example of leadership to follow without a better sample to show prospective followers than my country's debt in billions, factories closed, broken homes, and the unemployed in millions.

And I wouldn't go three thousand miles to get mixed up in war to help me break tradition for a third term. And what's more, I wouldn't be a hypocrite and talk of peace the while I entertained war-mongers with a handshake and a smile.

America was blessed by God with a natural isolation. It is her duty in return to be a peaceful nation. But how can she take any part in this so-called "peace-making" until her munitions-making citizens are ordered to cease taking a profit from the toll of death that stalks through other lands? She has no place at peace tables with unclean and bloody hands.

—Anna B. Murdock

Providence, R. I.

God Will Win

TO THE EDITOR:

In answer to M. A. M. of St. Marys, Pa., and to William Rynne of Boston, who say this is no time to expose England's sins, I maintain we have nothing to say about it. Everything comes in God's good time. If England has deserved punishment she will get it, unless she has done penance. To the casual observer the empire's heart is as it ever was—India is not the only place suppressed. God has hold of the reins always, let us not forget it, and His Justice will prevail. England was ready to join with Stalin but Germany beat her to it. God sees hearts and motives, knows the deceits of men—and of nations.

Our own nation has plenty of corruption and if we do not want God's wrath to visit us we had better do penance while there is yet time to change from sinners to saints. All these things have been foretold but people are so intent on their own will that they will not listen nor heed.

Pray that the evil hand may be kept from our land. Let us not be presumptuous that it cannot happen here. It is only the mercy of God that has kept us to date—only in His hand are we secure.

May God bless, keep and direct Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE.

—M. M. H.

Quincy, Mass.

We Are Not!

TO THE EDITOR:

Now that the Administration is charting the road to another foreign war it behooves us to pause and reflect on the consequences of the last mad enterprise twenty-three years ago. Let's not again be captivated by high-sounding slogans of foreign propagandists and local war-mongers, press, radio, and movies, such as "saving the world for democracy, civilization, Christianity," under which aegis Woodrow Wilson led this nation into the last mass slaughter in Europe.

After the cannon ceased to roar, thousands of mothers grieving for dead sons were brutally told that the noble ideals for which they gave their lives were empty as space and that they should have known it.

In his Coliseum speech in St. Louis September 15, 1919 (*Senate Document, 66th Congress, 1st Session, Vol. 11, Document 120*) Wilson made this humiliating confession:

"Is there a man here or any woman, let me say is there any child here, who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry? The real reason that the war we have just finished took place was that Germany was afraid her commercial rivals were going to get the better of her, and the reason why some nations went into the war against Germany was that they thought Germany would get the commercial advantage of them . . . This war, in its inception was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war."

War-mongers again want us to prop up Europe's imperialistic allies in another trade war. Our fruitage out of the last insane adventure was, besides the regrettable sacrifice of human lives, $10-billion of repudiated foreign war debts, 10-million unemployed, 10 years of depression, with a third of the nation on a shamefully low subsistence level. On top of that the British called us Shylocks! Sir Gilbert Parker, chief propagandist in this country then, spoke later of the victims of his guile here as being the "most gullible sheep in the world, next to the Chinese."

Are we going to let foreign propagandists herd us into another trade war for the benefit of Europe's defaulting nations?

—Frank J. Prochaska

Minneapolis, Minn.

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Irish Readers Refute Claims for England's Rule

TO THE EDITOR:

In the May 13 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there appeared a letter from Mrs. Bridie Donovan of New York City applauding English rule in Ireland.

In the first place, was England justified in invading Ireland, a peaceful and God-loving nation, and setting up an autocratic government whose object was to rob the Irish people of their Catholic faith that was given to them by St. Patrick in 432 A.D.?

She says, "If England was the tyrannical ruler she is often made out to be would she have allowed the complete freedom of worship she allowed in Ireland? Catholic Churches and schools dot the land." I suggest Mrs. Donovan secure the history of the *"Catholic Church in Ireland"* or read the *"Penal Days in Ireland."* She will find that it was an Irishman, Daniel O'Connell, who was responsible for the "churches and schools that dot the land." You would not find these churches and schools before the Nineteenth century. Thanks again to an Irishman, and not English rule.

Who was responsible for the "potato famine" of 1848 that caused the death of over a million men, women and children and reduced the population from eight million to four and one-half million in less than two years? Those were the days when there was plenty under the Union Jack.

The writer calls the patriots who rebelled under this rule, "dreamers." I suppose she thinks Washington and his fellow patriots who rid our beloved America of English rule were "dreamers" also.

The maximum pension paid to old people was ten shillings a week ($2.50)—could anyone live on that amount? We'll let the Irish readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE decide that.

Now, she also says that the Irish government "made no effort to provide the youth of Ireland with jobs." In 1932, the Irish government—or the "dreamers," as she calls them—decided to withhold 5-million pounds paid annually to Britain for land annuities. The Irish government offered to take the case to an international tribunal. England refused on the ground that this case should be tried by the British Commonwealth. After a long controversy the case was settled by Ireland paying England a lump sum of 10-million pounds.

Now for the youth situation: There is the Shannon scheme which employed thousands in its construction and is now supplying the Irish nation with electricity. This new development is such a success the government is making plans for a similar project on the Liffey in Dublin. Then there are the new sugar factories, flour mills, etc., which supply work for thousands of young men and women. The vast grazing lands which were formerly owned by the British landlords are turned into small farms which has established private ownership.

If you were ever in the city of Belfast on the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary on August 15, you would be shocked at the terrible insults hurled at the Virgin Mother.

The statements I have made in this letter are not propaganda; they present Ireland as I saw it. I rest my case with the true Irish readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE and let them decide who has given the true picture. God bless Ireland, the land of saints and scholars.

—Michael Smith

Newark, N. J.

Soil Red With Martyrs' Blood

TO THE EDITOR:

The statements of Mrs. Donovan in regard to the blessedness of British rule in Ireland are not substantiated by facts. I honestly say that I express the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, both at home and abroad, when I say that the effect of British rule in Ireland has always been to destroy —not to build; to plunder and rob—not to recompense; to jail and to transport noble Irishmen rather than to give in to their legitimate demands; to conquer and divide rather than to make free and happy.

If the old people in Ireland receive a pension, who pays for it? An English-appointed commission not many years ago decided that Ireland was overtaxed to the extent of $15-million per year.

What did England do in the famine of '48? Why did the *"soggarth aroon"* have to say Mass on the hillsides with a price on his head? A noble English Lord said after the famine, "An Irishman will soon be as rare in Ireland as a Red Indian on the shores of Manhattan."

Did the British government ever try to ameliorate the wretched condition of the poverty-stricken people who day by day asked for redress? Why did the great and illustrious Charles Stuart Parnell have to battle night and day in the British House of Commons trying to get some measure of relief for the overburdened people of his native land? Why did De Valera refuse to pay the annuities to England?

The soil of Ireland is red with the blood of Irish martyrs who fought against an oppressive tyrant that their beloved country might be free.

On Memorial Day in Boston, Irishmen and Irish women visit the grave of John Boyle O'Reilly in Holy Hood Cemetery, who was sentenced "To be hanged, drawn and quartered" by the British not many years ago! The grave of John Edward Fallon, in Mount Hope Cemetery, also brings back memories of the benevolence of British rule in Ireland. British promises were, and are, the same in Ireland today, as they were a few weeks ago in Norway and Finland!

The Irish people will never rest content until every vestige of British rule is driven from her sacred soil.

Ireland's sons and daughters will always revere the memory of her noble patriots, many of whom were murdered by the brutal English tyrants. Emmet, Tone, McCracken, Sheres, Fr. Murphy, Mitchell, Martin, Meagher, Larkin, Allen, O'Brien, Parnell, Dillon, Casement, Pearce, Connolly, McDonough, Clark and thousands of others fought and died for a free and united Ireland.

"Arouse to vengeance, men of bravery,
For broken oaths, for altars low;
For bonds that bind in bitter slavery—
mo-Craoibhin Aoibhinn, Olga O"

—Michael J. Joyce

Dorchester, Mass.

Ignores Irish History

TO THE EDITOR:

For the first time in my long life I have seen in print a defense of England's actions in Eire by a so-called Irish woman. The Greeks had a name for these people who defend the enemies of their country—and the Irish also have a name for them.

"Bridie" Donovan knows not the history of her country—ancient, past or modern. The men of 1916—all honor and glory to their names!—fought a brave but a hopeless fight, but they roused a spark of nationalism that was almost dead. No, Bridie does not speak for the "great majority of Irish people."

In 1918, the Irish people spoke, in the election that drove from Irish life forever, by the largest majority in Irish history, John Redmond and his party. In 1916, in the English House of Commons, John Redmond and his party had howled for the blood of the brave men of 1916; two years later an aroused Ireland drove him and his party out.

Bridie Donovan contradicts herself. If Ireland is a land of peace and plenty, why the vast emigrations for the past 100 years? Men and women do not leave a happy, smiling land. Rank, stark poverty drove the Irish out. Even England is not a happy land for the poor workers. The old people in Ireland who have reached 70 years of age got, in some cases, 10-shillings a week; the ex-British soldier who fought for the "freedom of small nations" got nothing. England has never pensioned the men who fought for her—only those who lost both eyes, legs or arms are taken care of.

The whole world knows the history of Ireland under English rule. We need not go back to Cromwell; we need only go back to 1846-53, the awful years of the Irish famine—the horror of those years cannot be told.

The time has come when England at long last pays the price of her misdeeds.

—R. M. Blake

Newark, N. J.

Not Emotionalism, but Facts of Ireland's History, Is Need

TO THE EDITOR:

Will you please print the following letter in your letter column:

"When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then and not till then, let my epitaph be written." —Robert Emmet

"For a man who is not proud of his ancestry will never leave after him anything for which his posterity may be proud of him."

—Edmund Burke

* * *

Here is one grandchild of Hibernia who is not Anglo-Irish and who will never condone the acts of savage aggression and exploitation perpetrated on the Celtic race. The genuine grievances of our ancestors inflicted upon them by the rapacious Sacsanachs are too fresh in our minds for children of Irish blood to forget.

The vast wealth of Ireland, her geographical position and her intelligentsia would, without doubt, make her a potential nation, if Britain would release her paws from the throat of Innisfail.

May I venture to ask the readers to acquaint themselves with *"The General History of Ireland,"* because the truths presented in this magnificent book will pierce the heart of any sincere individual who believes that England is aiding and abetting Eire.

Do our anglo-philes know:

(1) How England tried by a bloody penal code to brutify the mind, destroy the intellect and deform the physical and moral features of the Catholics?

(2) How John Bull endeavored to colonize Ireland with English settlers, by expulsion of the native Irish race who were dispossessed of homes, estates and castles?

(3) How England violated every treaty made with Ireland and the honorable Irish were subjugated to humiliating atrocities in order to fill the money bags of the wastrel tyrant? How Ireland, too late, realized that her fidelity to an English sovereign was her doomsday?

(4) How Pope Innocent X, weighed down with sorrow at the persecution of Irish Catholics by the infidel from across the sea, rushed material assistance to Erin?

(5) How British laws tore thousands of Irish children between the ages of 12 and 17 from the arms of shrieking parents, sold them into slave chain-gangs, from which not one innocent child ever returned from the "tobacco Islands" to tell the tale? Just a memory enshrined in the hearts of anguished and heartbroken holy Irish mothers and fathers!

(6) How the famine in Erin was deliberately concocted by Britain in 1846-47 and thousands of people starved to death while the warehouses of England were bulging?

Hence, the exiled Irish brigades which are hallowed in history by the nations of Europe and America as the greatest warriors of all times; and the Irish emigrant who is the most valuable asset to national development and culture.

These are historical facts; not propaganda!

Pray God, that I will never desecrate the memory of these martyred Irish and that I will never let their sufferings be calculated or compensated for with a few paltry pieces of *tolerant* Judas silver.

Here's to the memory of our illustrious ancestors who willingly died for Catholicism, and that Ireland would take her rightful place among the great nations of the world: The O'Neills, Napper Tandy, Barry, Emmett, Allan, Larkin and O'Brien, Richard and Barnes, etc.

—A 'Social Justice' Subscriber

New York City

Not a Happy Land

TO THE EDITOR:

I wish to take issue with the daughter of Ireland who defends English rule. In the first place, her statement that prior to 1916 Ireland was a land of plenty is absurd. I happened to be in Ireland in 1915, on a return visit to my native land, and was truly grieved to see in traveling through there, especially the farm districts, how the people were crushed with the burden of tax poor rates and all the other rates exacted from them to keep British snobbery in the saddle. And in many cases these farms were just a few acres of barren, isolated mountain.

Again, as I remember, the schools were not so plentiful. I had to walk five miles to school, and my eleven brothers and sisters did the same more recently.

We, who are blessed with a spark of patriotism, do not blame the English of today for the slaughter and devastation of Queen Bess and Cromwell but they might make some attempt at restitution.

No, Ireland has never been and never will be a happy or contented people under British—or any other foreign rule. It all boils down to this: Josef Stalin, Adolf Hitler and John Bull are peas from the same pod and the sooner they and what they represent are wiped completely out the better the world will be.

Then, perhaps, America, aided by the small Christian countries of Europe, can introduce civilization there and make Europe a fit place in which to live.

—A Reader

Philadelphia, Pa.

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War Conquers Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 10)

zone of an average width of 300 miles around all the coasts of the Western Hemisphere, excepting Canada and European possessions.

On October 3, David Lloyd George counseled the House of Commons not to be in a hurry to reject German peace proposals.

Chamberlain declared that the Soviet-German threats left England unmoved.

On October 4, Premier Daladier announced in advance the rejection of the Nazi peace offering. He stated: "France does not want a truce between two aggressions."

On October 5, Latvia granted Soviet Russia the right to establish military and air bases on Latvian territory and the right to fortify the Latvian coasts in a mutual assistance treaty signed at Moscow.

On October 6, Hitler in an address to the Reichstag asked for "unconditionally guaranteed peace." He declared: "This statement will have been my last not backed by force." He also stated that the new Polish State would be set up to solve the Jewish problem and the problem of German minorities.

Daladier replied to this speech, said: "We must go on with the war."

Soviet Russia Asks Conference With Finland

On October 7, Russia issued an invitation to Finland for a Moscow conference.

Finland rejected by calling up its reservists.

On October 8, Russia announced that its mutual economic program with Germany would "be realized by both parties at a rapid pace and on a large scale."

On October 9, Sweden commenced the construction of air-raid shelters and ordered up 100,000 reservists

On October 10, a pact between Russia and Lithuania gave Russia practically unlimited military rights to Lithuanian soil.

On October 11, a barter pact between England and Russia provided for the exchange of Russian gold for British rubber and tin.

On the same day, President Roosevelt begged Russia not to disrupt its friendly relationship with Finland

Finland's Foreign Minister Erkko, said the nation would not sign a Russian-dictated agreement.

On October 12, Chamberlain announced his rejection of the German peace offers in the following language: "No reliance can be placed upon the promises of the present German government."

Col. Lindbergh in Second War Talk

On October 13, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh advocated a plan of selling only "defensive" arms to belligerents. Colonel Lindbergh demanded the freedom of this continent and its surrounding islands from the dictates of European powers and criticized Canada for entering the war.

On the same day, October 13, Dr. Otto Dietrich, the Nazi party press chief, stated that only United States intervention for peace could save Europe from the most gruesome blood bath in history.

President Roosevelt indicated that the United States would not act on such semi-official suggestions.

On October 18, the Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and President Kyosti Kallio of Finland, opened a four-power conference at Stockholm to discuss concerted action in case of the Russian invasion of Finland.

President Roosevelt, in a message to King Gustav of Sweden, declared that the American nations' support of "principles of neutrality and order under law for which the nations represented at the Stockholm conference have taken a consistent stand."

Allies Sign Pact With Turkey

On October 19, the Allied-Turkish pact of mutual assistance was signed at Ankara. It provided for "collaboration" in the event of war in the Mediterranean or war resulting from Allies' guarantees to Greece and Roumania. The *Protocol* specifically provided that Turkey should not be obliged to fight Russia

On October 21, Moscow editorial in *Izvestia* declared that the Allied-Turkish pact had "serious political significance" and warned against any attempts to drive a wedge between Germany and Russia.

On October 24, German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, at Danzig, stated that "Germany will now fight to the finish." He stated that no possible differences should arise between the United States and Germany.

On October 27, the United States Senate voted 63 to 30 to repeal the *Arms Embargo Act*.

On the 29th of October, Soviet troops entered Latvia

On October 31, Russia announced its new foreign policy through Premier-Foreign Minister Molotov at an extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet Molotov accused the Allies of prolonging the war. He defended the Russian invasion of Poland He deplored the experience of Versailles He berated the United States Government for intervening in the Finnish negotiations and for supporting the repeal of the arms embargo. He conciliated Japan. He stated anew the Finnish proposals, namely, to occupy the islands in the Gulf of Finland, to establish a Russian naval base at the entrance to the Gulf and to exchange a strip of territory on the Karelian isthmus, north of Leningrad, for part of Soviet Karelia

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(This is the second instalment of a chronology of the events in diplomacy and war that explain the world as it is today; a continuation of this series will be found in succeeding issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE.)

THE SOURCE of the material of the series of articles entitled "*War Conquers Diplomacy*" is the new *Encyclopedia Britannica Year Book* entitled "*1940 Britannica Book of the Year*," which has been prepared under the editorial direction of Mr. Walter Yust, editor of the "*Encyclopedia Britannica*."

Both the *Britannica* and the *Britannica Book of the Year* are copyrighted in the United States in 1940 by the Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc

SOCIAL JUSTICE acknowledges the use of the material from the chronology of the year 1939 and gives full credit to the "*1940 Britannica Book of the Year*" for its splendid review.

Encyclopedia Britannica, first published in 1767, has passed through fourteen editions and is recognized as the standard reference work of the English speaking world. The new edition, first since the revised fourteenth edition of 1929, is the leading source book of secondary information in encyclopedic treatment.)

Spheres of Influence

(Continued from Page 11)

powers of the Americas. In the new instance, it is an all-embracing policy of a "sphere of influence" over two continents.

There is no particular quarrel with the national policy. The significance is that America was wedded to a policy of independent nationality almost throughout her historic career. Like every other nation in the world, we admit that aggression crept in from time to time; that the Northwest Territory, for example, was gained by conquest, no one will doubt

Our histories record the seizures from Spain of parts of old Florida in 1810 and 1813. The so-called Mississippi territory was gained by conquest. We already have mentioned the Mexican war of 1848 with the consequent additions of territory in the Southwest, constituting the states of California, Nevada, Utah, a part of Colorado, a small part of Wyoming, parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Kansas.

We violated our historic policy when, after the war with Spain in 1898, we took the Philippine Islands.

Much Foreign Property Within Our Sphere

Most of these things are forgotten, for the average American is convinced that ours has been a noble history of nationality untarnished by either the sword of conquest or of imperialism. It is time for the same average citizen to realize that we are dedicated to a new policy of a "sphere of influence" over all the Americas Now, these Americas are properties of some of the leading world empires For example, Canada is the Dominion of Great Britain; the Bahamas are British possessions; the Leeward Islands, British possessions; the Windward Islands, British possessions; Trinidad, a British possession Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, islands belonging to the Netherlands, which only last week have been seized by Great Britain and held—in direct violation of the "sphere of influence" policy announced by President Roosevelt

If the "sphere of influence" policy is to be maintained, by the United States of America, then we are in justice bound to recognize this policy among those other world powers who will protest it, and also, we must be prepared to maintain it. In other words, if the future of the world rests not in a nationality or in imperialism but in a new territorial conception and geographical conception of contiguous territory under the protectorate of the major powers, it is right and proper to start now the study of the implications of such a doctrine

Consequently, we will take those nations, including our own beloved United States, and attempt the reconstruction of the world upon this policy of "sphere of influence," insofar as we have available the declared purposes of the leading powers and the information as to the spheres of influence.

Behind the News

(Continued from Page 7)

The following excerpt, as well as the editorial from the *Jewish Examiner* reproduced elsewhere in this edition, are cases in point:

"There is a good deal of dissatisfaction with the progress of the trial of the Christian Front now going on in New York," writes Dr. G. George Fox in his column *"From the Watch Tower"* in the *Sentinel*, American Jewish weekly of Chicago.

"It was expected that the trial would elicit information of a sensational character about the men and the money in back of this subversive movement," continues Dr. Fox.

"It seems now as if 'something' has happened. It is even hinted that the prosecutor, who appears to be of the same faith as the defendants, is slowing up on the job. It has been brought out that the Front was a subversive revolutionary organization, with military training, arms and plans for murder and for taking over the country and annihilating the Jews. It has been brought out that Father Coughlin was the one who appointed John Cassidy, the head of the Front, to the leadership of the roughnecks; yet, Coughlin's name has been mentioned only twice, and his influence minimized."

* * *

In similar vein, but even stronger language is the *Examiner* editorial. Its bold criticism of the Government's conduct of the case frankly hinges on contempt of court Says the *Examiner*

"If the trial of the Christian Front conspirators keeps within the curious confines set for it by the defense and scrupulously observed by the prosecution it will have been a waste of time and the taxpayers' money. For up to this writing the name of Father Coughlin has been mentioned just twice, both times in a most innocuous way This is a grave error on the part of the Federal attorneys

"The fate of the 16 now on trial is relatively unimportant . . . if the Government is really serious about putting a halt to anti-democratic and anti-Jewish activities, the prosecution will break down the barrier erected by Defense Counsel Healy behind which lurk Charles E. Coughlin, Edward Lodge Curran and other sinister figures."

Fort Knox Gold County Residents Face Starvation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Coincident with the announcement a week ago that recent shipments from abroad had raised gold holdings in the United States to $19,048,473,148, or 70 per cent of the world's total, residents of Meade County, Kentucky, launched a protest with the Government that people in their county are starving

The Government, the citizens charged, has taken over so much land around Fort Knox, where the United States gold hoard is buried, that the county administration is going broke from lack of tax resources Territory either acquired or planned to be acquired by the Government in Meade County consists of five towns, a flour mill, numerous farms, and four graveyards.

Meanwhile, war-mongers are trying to convince America that Great Britain and France are in as bad financial straits as the citizens of Meade County and that the United States must again extend credits to the Allies in order to save democracy

An article recently appearing in the *New York Times* bluntly contradicts this propaganda. This is especially convincing since the *Times* is one of the most rabid pro-Allied news organs in America.

"On August 31, 1939, the day before the outbreak of the war," the *Times* states, "Allied gold reserves were estimated by the Federal Reserve Board to amount to $5,755,000,000. Allied investments in the United States, together with bank and other uninvested balances in this country, were placed at $4,225,000,000 more. To this must be added current gold production. The Allies produced some $750,000,000 of gold from their mines in 1938 . . . Their newly mined gold might well raise their total resources to $11,750,000,000."

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America stands today on the very brink of a world-wide whirlpool that would draw it down to destruction. The earth is much smaller than formerly. Not in miles, but in communication and death-dealing mechanization.

Much of this so-called "mechanization" is in the mental sphere. It might better be called "machination" of sinister international minds seeking to drag this nation to the horrible shambles of Europe.

There are men in America sitting up late these nights, figuring out means of using the blood of Americans to save international finance.

As Colonel Lindbergh said, they are a small minority, but they control American agencies of propaganda. They slither through our press, our radio, our cinema, our schools and many of our churches, insinuating into the minds of our people ideas of inevitable war.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

ISSUES MORE IMPORTANT THAN PARTY ALLEGIANCE

SENATOR BONE PLEDGED TO KEEP AMERICAN BOYS FROM FIGHTING OVERSEAS

THE UNITED STATES Senate boasts no more consistent champion of the 16 principles of social justice than Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington.

That is not to say that Senator Bone's voting record in Congress is 100 per cent "correct" from the viewpoint of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

In some isolated instances he has taken positions opposed by this publication. The differences, however, have been of method rather than objective. Always he seems to have been impelled by a consuming desire to promote real Christian justice—economically, socially and politically.

Senator Bone is a faithful friend of the poor. Even before his election to the Senate, in 1932, his sympathies were with the underprivileged. He served as counsel for organized labor, for farm groups and for public and co-operative electric power organizations.

When he went to the Capitol to represent the State of Washington his main interests continued to be those of the laborer and the farmer, because those groups are most in need of special consideration.

He voted for the *Wagner Act* and for the *McCarran Amendment*, providing for prevailing wage rates on Government work projects.

He is a co-author of the *Cost-of-Production plan* for agriculture, which would guarantee farmers a fair profit-price for their products.

Although a Democrat, the Washington Senator never has placed party allegiance above the merits of issues.

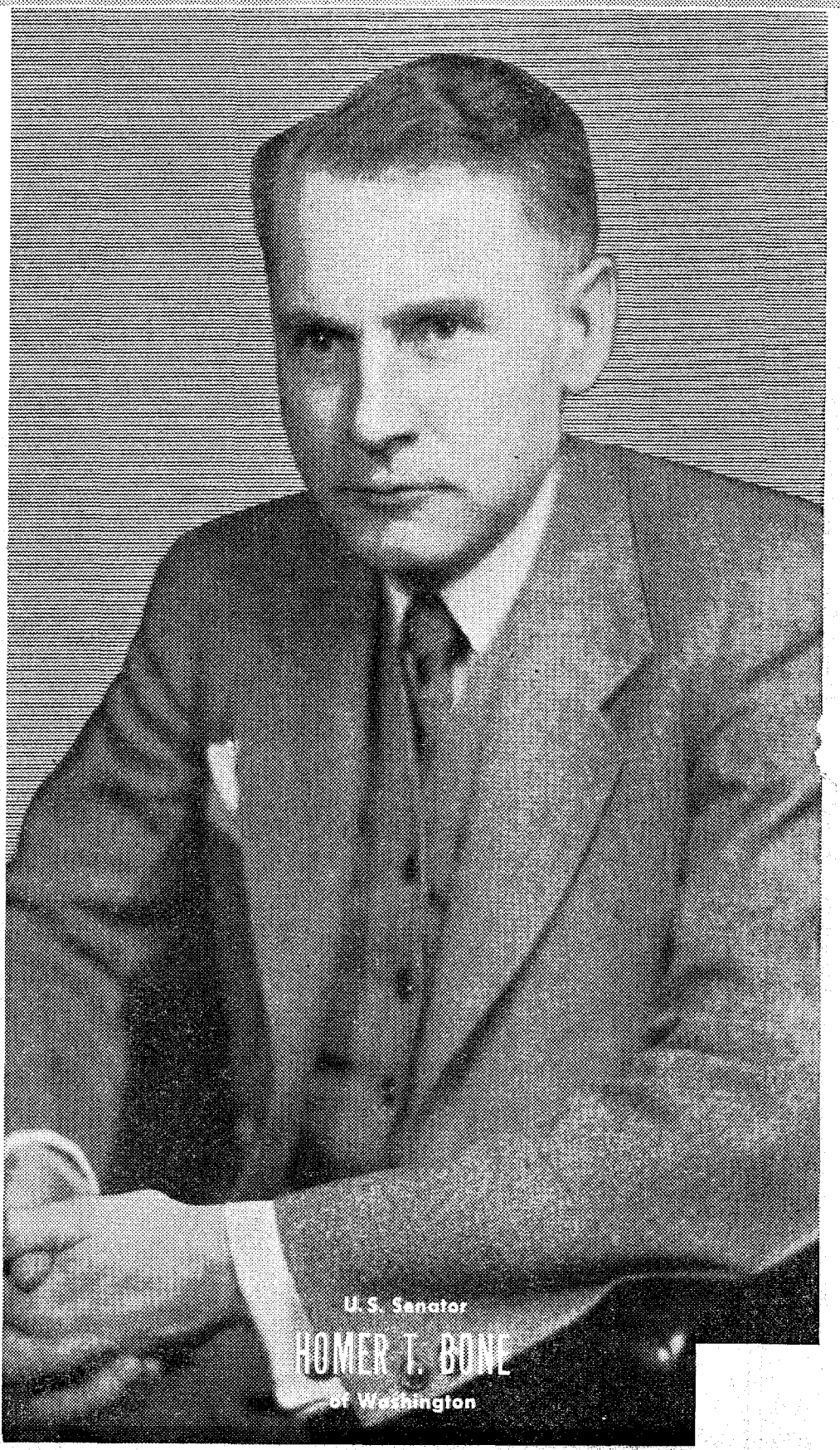
His approval of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan was due, not to any blind following of the Administration, but to a belief prevalent in the Northwest and long ante-dating the New Deal, that certain High Court reactionaries were neglecting the interests of the poor.

One of Senator Bone's most violent disagreements with the New Deal is on foreign policy. He is one of the few Senators who have pledged to vote against sending American boys overseas to fight the battles of another nation.

To help prevent such an eventuality he opposed vigorously lifting the arms embargo provision of the *Neutrality Act*, although he was unable to vote on the proposal because of illness.

His isolationist views were evident as long ago as 1934 when he denounced and voted against United States participation in the internationalism of the *World Court*. Most recently he went on record against extension of the *Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act*, despite his approval of it in 1934 and 1937.

While the heated controversy over the World Court marked one of the high points of Senator Bone's public career, he also has distinguished himself in other historic fights. Among these were the struggles for curbing the public utilities holding companies, for the *Soldiers Bonus* and for the *Thomas Amendment*, which embodied sound principles of monetary reform.



—*Harris & Ewing*

Watch for Announcement of 'Social Justice' Fourth of July Convention

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